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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN OF AGRICULTURE

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pondence from practical farmers, giving the its of their experience, is solicited. Letters db es signed with the writer's real name, in full, h will be printed or not, as the writer may THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to adver-users. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community. Entered as second-class mail matter.

### Agricultural.

that "an acre of corn might just as well be made to produce 150 bushels or more, as the ordinary yield of fifty bushels." We would make a flour of the sweet potato, by a proclike to bet a large apple or an orange that ess of drying and grinding. Such flour is the one who wrote that never saw a crop of said to be very rich in nutritive properties. 

We have planted, cultivated and harvested more than several acres of corn, and have squash is used in making pies, is not inseen a great many thousand acres growing, ferior to the squash, and many would not and we never had 150 bushels of ears per acre, and never saw a field growing that of another question. If the sweet potato either the owner or ourselves thought would produce that amount. They may get it on some soils in the Western States, although pumpkin be substituted for the squash or pumpkin be substituted for the sweet potato the average crop per acre there is very much below that, and below the average of Vermont or Massachusetts, but we will say that pumpkins or squashes on an acre in New if we had to grow 150 bushels of corn, shelled or in the ear, which would be about seventy- and they need less care in the handling. five bushels shelled, we think we should be more certain of it on three acres than on one. and that we could grow it with less labor the northern States in logging and mining and less manure or fertilizer on three acres camps, and have been sent to the soldiers in

cultivation, but they have their limits, and The desiccated sweet potato, which, we as careful packing will not make a bushel basket hold five pecks, so careful cultivation dry cakes, is, like the sweet-potato flour, of will not make an acre of ground produce more than the amount that seems to have been placed by the natural limitations of feris supplied, extra work done in preparing the duction will still continue to be in the soil and caring for the crop, and extra moist- Southern States. ure given by irrigation, the result is uncer- In many cases the name given in the martain, and if the desired gain is reached it ket means a certain grade rather than the will have cost more than its selling value.

# Sweet Potatoes.

While sweet potato growing has not been popular in the Northern States, because it starting the plants under glass, and then moving to the open ground when weather grows warmer, as we usually do the tomato, pepper, and some others which we desire to warm in our fields.

In growing the sweet potato there is no great secret necessary for success, nor any special adaptation of soil or management, though a rather light and sandy soil when made sufficiently rich is the most favorable, rather for the quality of the tuber than for the amount of the crop. It is this that has baked in the oven of the Northern cooking a hen to that age, whereas the hen sells (in made the New Jersey sweet potato obtain a stove. While the half hour may cook it the country) for fifty cents. The farmer those grown farther south, though when we out the rich flavor of it. were young the Carolina sweet potato had the best reputation, and those grown farther North were thought inferior.

we began to look for the same quality in the his wife. often a characteristic of those grown in the

molasses with its peculiar flavor. This flavor, or the dryness, was not entirely a matter of locality in which it was grown, or even of the soil, but there are re- of these ten kittens there would be shrewd, practical, common sense? haps as much, and it may be not more than the many varieties of the common or Irish

the sweet potato discovered among the mountains of South America, and later anglicized and transferred to the more starchy and ess saccharine variety of tuber found in North America. Possibly, like the whitedeshed potatoes, the many varieties of the lifferent names vary so little that even experts would not attempt to distinguish them ter of the soil they had been grown upon, care of chickens.

ity if not the form and shape of the tuber.

Luckily the type known as the Vineland of Jersey sweet potato, under whatever name they may be locally known, all possess the important qualities of earliness, vigor, productiveness, size and form, while those sold as Vineland are thought to have better keeping qualities, though whether this is one could make a local reputation for here is solely people, or lovers of cats, who for here is solely people, or lovers of cats, who for here is solely people, or lovers of cats, who for here is solely people, or lovers of cats, who for here is solely people, or lovers of cats, who for here is solely people, or lovers of cats, who for here is solely people, or lovers of cats, who for here is solely people, or lovers of cats, who for here is solely people, or lovers of cats, who for here is solely people, or lovers of cats, who for here is solely people, or lovers of cats, who for here is solely people, or lovers of cats, who for here is solely people, or lovers of cats, who for here is solely people, or lovers of cats, who for here is solely people, or lovers of cats, who for here is solely people, or lovers of cats, who have better keeping qualities, though whether this is one could make a local reputation for himbard state of here is a solely people, or lovers of cats, who have better the people is or here is a solely people, or lovers of cats, who have here or housed deay, with the east-iron plow, the hand rake and text be and take and the seythe, and let the land have and trail its less work to pick of a profitable crop as they could have been in May of an ordinary season. Usually a late and cold spring means a prolongation of the warm season until late in the autumn, and we should not here it the autumn, and we should not here it to plant corn late the plant corn may be safely planted in June with about as much surely planted in June with about as

That they might not prove profitable as a enthusiasm to breed and keep them. market garden crop here we are willing to admit. That they have been grown successfully by amateurs who might have had more pleasure in watching their growth than in eating the crop we know, for we have grown them, as we have peanuts, but having learned that we could do it we thought it cheaper to buy what we wanted than to grow them.

New methods of handling or disposing of One Hundred and Fifty Bushels of Corn the sweet potato may increase the demand so much that it will prove profitable to grow A writer in a New England paper asserts them in sections far north of those places but we can testify that the sweet potato, boiled and mashed, and then used as the detect the difference. And this reminds us

Sweet potatoes are also canned and have a considerable market in Canada and some of the Philippines, and, perhaps, to those in We believe in heavy manuring and careful China, and to the miners in the Klondike. lity and rainfall, and when extra fertilizer mand for it, but we think the place of pro-

locality where the vegetable or fruit was

seed is not started until the soil is dry and steaming gives them better flavor than boil-opportunities to hold these exhibitions.

Profits in Raising Angora Cats.

But as Northern people had been edu- the most prominent breeders of Angora kit- the raising of Angoras. cated to the idea that a certain amount of tens in this country, it was stated that the dryness, or as we called it "mealiness," profits in raising Angora kittens were greater when cooked was an important feature in than in any other live stock that could be the quality of the potatoes we grew here, so kept and successfully reared by a farmer or

purchased at a price of \$25, which means ceased to be solely a career of manual labor, Northern climates than in any of the South that it is a thoroughbred and comes from and is now considered a profession, I might varieties produced in the Southern States kittens. Now these kittens could be sold demands so much. people, who had learned to prefer the sweetness of a dry sugar to that of a cane molasses with its reculiar decree of the same molasses with its reculiar decree of the same houses of a dry sugar to that of a cane ting of \$100. Now it is a usual thing that negrating to its own breach of the same houses of the same ho there are some kittens in a litter that are very much finer than the others, conse- and geology, executive ability second to

ported in a late bulletin issued by the Defour specimens that would sell for from And yet the farmer must possess all partment of Agriculture to be more than \$20 to \$25 each. Thus it would be seen these, and more. Great have been the eighty different varieties of it, differing per- that this litter of ten kittens would sell for strides in the tools and in the ways of agrisomething like \$150. Now, this \$150 is culture, and all the improvements have been made practically on an expenditure of \$25, accepted and the old ways forgotten. but if a person has a pair, a male and a We say the common potato, and yet it is claimed that the name itself is derived from cost of keeping a pair of kittens is so small to the days of the scythe, the pitchfork and greatly change the market prices of corn the Spanish name "batata," first given to that it would be hardly worth figuring, par- the hand rake? If so we would be content now, even if weather conditions were the ticularly where they are allowed the leavings of the table and roam at will.

keep one male and four or five females he these, could we be content to live where so would not only make the three hundred per cent, on his investment, but that the profit sweet potato might be reduced to a few from these five females would be equal to types in which many that are grown under what he would make on his cows and hens combined during the period of twelve months. The care of such cats is very small

other varieties suit better.

If, however, the sweet potato is started to sprout in the hothouse and the sprouts are well grown when set out, there is but little difficulty in growing them upon warm, sandy land in this vicinity, or where they can have four mouths to grow with the contraction of the sprout in the keeping of these cate in the contraction of the beautiful Angora, and rather than increase the interest and value in the keeping of these cate in the contraction of the sprout in the hothouse and the sprouts are well grown when set out, there is but little difficulty in growing them upon warm, sandy land in this vicinity, or where they can have four mouths to grow with the contraction of these cate in the demand for thorough-bred kittens that are poor poorly bred kittens in the market, specimens of little or no value, kittens that are poor apologies for the beautiful Angora, and rather than increase the interest and value in the keeping of these cate in the contraction of the breds has been very much greater than the supply. There are plenty of poorly bred kittens in the market, specimens of little or no value, kittens that are poor apologies for the beautiful Angora, and rather than increase the interest and value in the keeping of these cate in the cate of the breds has been very much greater than the supply. There are plenty of poorly bred kittens in the market, specimens of little or no value, kittens that are poor apologies for the beautiful Angora, and rather than increase the interest and value in the keeping of the beautiful Angora, and rather than increase the interest and value in the keeping of the beautiful Angora.

Whenever I read an article on these abandoned farms all my ancestral pride revolts at the implication of a decline of this great vocation. Rather does it not point to more progress and a better knowledge of the ways early-planted crops have matured or failed of nature, by seeking a home in the fertile valleys, and leaving the sterile rocks and hills to the use of our domestic animals?

June, and tomatoes, peppers, egg plants and some others should be protected until the ground is dry and warm for them, and they can often be used as a second crop where

HUNGARIAN GRASS AND MILLET. While these are not among our favorite forage crops, they often yield enough to well repay the labor of sowing them, and under no conditions do they seem to make better growth than when a hot and dry summer follows a wet and cool spring. We have found them very profitable under such conditions, and if we had farm animals to feed them to would try to grow them in such a year. While we have reason to believe that millet is injurious to horses if given as a rough forage steadily and continuously, they relish it occasionally in the winter, and a little seems to be beneficial, where, like many other foods, an excess may be

Many of the roots for market or for stock feeding will do nearly as well sown in June as earlier in the season, and better when the May weather has been no more favorable for seed planting than this year. All of the beet family, table, sugar beets or mangel wurtzel, make but little growth until the ground is warm, and to plant them early in wet and cold soil is to invite disaster by imperfect germination of the seed. Carrots and parsnips grow better than the others even if the ground is not well dried when the seed is put in, but we are prejudiced against carrots as having less feeding value for the amount of labor that is necessary to to grow them than almost any o the other roots, while we like parsnips as a coopers of the United States to be cooper, other root to feed to mileh cows late in the spring dom, her greatest rival. after other roots have begun to lose quality in the cellar, but we never had much liking for them for table use.

The rutabaga turnip we esteem very highly as a feeding root, and we have fed it to milch cows by giving it directly after milking, and taking care that the odor of it sidered a very desirable occupation by many was removed from the stable before milking. or the cows were milked in the open air. But for growing or breeding stock we have half the people in cities haven't enough to found no other root that gave us as good eat, while the other half are engaged in a results although we usually fed them raw, constant struggle to outshine their neighnever cooking unless we had a few to mix in with unmerchantable potatoes, for the hogs, to which we added a goodly amount of bran try frequently imagine they will better the and cornmeal. And from later experience condition of themselves and families by movwe think the turnips would have given bet- ing to town. In nine cases out of ten it

CARE OF SHEEP. good sweet potatoes are grown in New Jergood sweet potatoes are grown place, and but little doubt that some parts of popular. They were kept in large numbers shire make a fine adopted home for the for market this month or early next month, them a distaste for the farm. the two Carolina States grow as good ones in the East, but it was not until about 1895 buffalo, the deer and the elk, they are It used to be thought that June 17, as the requires a longer season to perfect its as New Jersey, but if they are up to a certain standard they are sold as Vineland or his greatly differ from many other which we produce successfully by anxious for his or his state's reputation than larity of these shows among the fashionable beef, mutton and pork to supply the markets ner of "spring lamb and green peas," but reason is quite plain. The country boy, if these are no longer luxuries at that season, he is the right kind of a boy, spends his Abandoned farms will sink into oblivion as the New South produces them months time building himself up mentally and with the farm tools of the past, and our earlier, and, like strawberries, they can be physically. The city boy too often spends found at Christmas, and a few weeks later his days in idleness and his evenings at home where once man tried to live, and in are not too high priced for those who are saloons or theatres. He is not prepared for winter they will be housed near the homes only moderately well paid in their salaries. the battle of life, and is left behind by the With most of Northern sheep growers, country boy.

ng purposes should not be fed as liberally one to please but himself. He is a free man.

"Still another advantage of farming is the tibe the former recognition." to separate them there is but little risk in that the farmer never becomes either very overfeeding them. More will go to the rich or very poor, neither of which is desirgrowth than to fattening, and after those able. Extreme poverty degrades, and great for market are selected a little change of riches have an equally bad effect in creating

THE POULTRY YARD.

poultry yard. Feed all the chickens lib- and themselves. The farmer has as much planted and must be replanted later or erally, but those meant for market can be right as any one to wear a good suit of made to weigh more pounds and to sell for clothes and adorn and beautify his home. better prices if separated from the others In fact, it is his duty to do so. It is also part and restricted to a corn meal mash for about of his duty to furnish good reading matter two weeks before killing, and this is equally for the family. We should strive to so elenot to be injured by such weather as we as true of the larger roasting chickens as of vate and dignify the business that any man have had, have started, and may yield as the two-pound broilers. The difference to could be proud to say, I am a farmer.' the consumer is about the same as between dry weather and sunshine. Oats, peas and the stall-fed baby beef, fattened almost from birth, and the working ox, well fed have declined greatly within the past thirty thriven as well as if the weather had been perhaps, but with such food and exercise as years. There is but about one fourth as develops muscles or lean meat rather than much land in wheat as there was then, and

Those who want poultry to lay during the much, while only the amount in grass and winter will do well to test the method lately clover has increased. There has been a litdescribed in this paper, of about two weeks on short rations at midsummer to reduce sheep and pigs kept, but this has not kept in the flesh, and then liberal feeding to start a proportion to the increase in population, rapid growth and early moulting, which and each year the United Kingdom becomes will bring them to laying again before cold more dependent upon the colonies or foreign weather. We have not tested it, but reports countries for the food it needs, and the raw from those who have are so favorable as to material which keeps its factories in operalead us to give it a trial if we ever wanted to ation. That this does not furnish any arguget a good egg production in winter.

THE ORCHARDS.

be reduced to two items, spraying carefully to advocate a tariff upon certain products of and thoroughly, and the thinning of fruit when it has set so thickly as to be likely to The care of orchards for this month may injure the tree by overbearing. In a cluster for their manufacturing industries. Having of four or five fruit from one bunch of blos- neglected the principle of protection for its soms, we may expect two to fall before ma. own laboring classes, it must now bear the less than that, and seed of improved varieties have added to this possibility.

Sweet corn for market or family use, field some seed of improved varieties have added to this possibility.

Sweet corn for market or family use, field some seed of improved varieties have added to this possibility.

Sweet corn for market or family use, field some seed of improved varieties have added to this possibility.

Thus thinning pays of obtaining them grows less.

of the United Kingdom, her closest com-petitor, were \$117,816,246; those of Germany, he next largest exporter, \$87,551,000 per month: France, \$56,467,000; Russia, \$26,-550,000; British India, \$26,747,000 per month; Austria-Hungary, \$25,753,255 per month: Belgium, \$23,563,000 per month, and Italy, \$20,513,000 per month.

Of twenty-four countries ten show an excess of exports. Argentina, Bulgaria, Canada, Egypt, British India, Mexico, the Philippine Islands, Russia, Uruguay and the United States are showing an excess of exports. Of these, the United States is far in the van with an excess of exports of \$521,000,000.

Argentina in the twelve months ending with December, 1899, showed \$65,000,000 excess of exports and in the same months of 1900 an excess of only \$39,000,000. Canada in the eight months ending with February, 1900, showed exports \$5,000,000 below imports, while the corresponding months ending with February, 1901, showed \$12,000,000 excess of exports. Russia in the twelve months ending with December, 1899, showed less than \$4,000,000 excess of exports over imports, and in 1900, \$50,000,000 excess of exports. The United States, which in the nine months ending March, 1900, showed \$394,000,000 excess of exports, in the same months of the fiscal year, 1901, showed \$521,000,000 excess of exports, a gain of \$127,000,000 in the "favorable balance of

Total domestic exports of the United States in the nine months ending with March are \$1,120,480,673, while the exportation of British and Irish produce in the same period is \$1,060,346,214, showing the exports of the United States to be \$60,000,dom, her greatest rival.

Advantages of Farm Life.

The following extract is from an essay read before Stonewall Literary Society by J. M. Terrell of Marshall, Mo .:

"I am well aware that farming is not conpeople, but they are those who only look at the surface. They do not realize that onehors.

" People who are doing well in the counproves a bitter and costly mistake. The superior education which the parents im-

"That town life is the worst possible

"Another advantage of farming is that

extravagant habits and general selfishness.

"Farming is all right as an occupation, THE POULTRY YARD. but could be made much more pleasant than The same directions are good for the t is if farmers would take more pride in it

> Agriculture in Great Britain is said to other green crops have fallen off nearly as tle increase in the number of horses, cattle, ment in favor of the free-trade and no-tariff policy is needless to state, even if the statesmen of that country had not already begun



MALAGA GRAPE.

for the price he gets, he would do better to sets, the cat has been more generally kept of the world. keep his name and address off the package. and raised, not particularly, probably, for Rapid cooking of the sweet potato tends to its value, but for the sociability and enjoy-

that may be thought to fit it for eating in off. Prices for these dogs have been in one-half that time. This is the reason why some cases enormous, fine specimens being the sweet potato, baked as on the Southern sold for \$50, \$100 and \$200 each. It is just higher reputation for table purposes than through it is the next half hour that brings has as much care and is obliged to spend as much of his time raising one hen as he does on one cat. For all these good reasons, it would seem that more people, or particu-In conversation the other day with one of larly women, should interest themselves in

ROBERT KENT JAMES.

Abandoned Farms.

In these young days of the new century it sweet potato, and found that this was more It is stated, for instance, that one female is conceded by all that agriculture has

knowledge, embracing chemistry, botany

All save one, and that is the old story of

to live where they alone could be used. Our same. It will thus be seen that if a farmer could other, but if we could not be satisfied with greater changes than the weather conditions. many of our ancestors settled?

I speak from a small horizon, and yet it seems to me what is true of one county in the State may be true of others. I know of and do the work so much more thoroughly, no farm that can be called abandoned that that crops are possible now where they is fit to be called a farm. With all the im- would not have been a century ago, or much cooked, even though they knew the characand attending to cows and the feeding and cooked, even though they knew the characble for sheep to roam over.

Probably there have been more Angoras The late Austin Corbin helped solve this ter results if fed raw. produced, and we have no doubt that as sold the past twelve months than for any great question in a very substantial manner

produce earlier than they can be had if the produce an inferior quality, and thus the ment participated in by their loveliness and sleek cattle and sheep will find a summer ing, and baking in a slow oven that may require an hour is better than a rapid baking the demand for small dogs has greatly fallen of the progressive farmers, who thoroughly understand the advantages of schools and however, the month of June is the season libraries and social intercourse, at the same when they are selling spring lambs that are the farmer can be absolutely true to his time keeping an eye open for all so-called well bred, and have been well fed with a convictions. The lawyer, doctor or merplantations in the bed of warm ashes, is as easy to raise an Angora to the age of six abandoned farms and adding to the pasture little grain, as well as the milk from a well-chant must study the whims of clients,

FANNIE BEECHER WHITE.

Farm Hints for June. JUNE-PLANTED CROPS.

There were many crops which farmers would have put in last month, which they did not because the excess of rainfall had made the ground unfit for the reception of the seeds. There were others which were other crops substituted for them, because a wet and cold soil has prevented the germination of the seed. A few crops that were ern States. The sugary syrup in the moister the best stock, would average in a year ten add the profession, for what calling in life put in early in the month, and which seem well as if we had been favored with more potatoes, if put in early, seem to have warm and dry. Much of corn and other garden or field crops has failed to come for- fat. ward from seed put early in the ground be-

> Yet it is nearly a century, or to be exact it is eighty-five years, since "a frost every month in the year" destroyed the corn crop in this State, and with the more widely ex-

found better flavored than they are when months and to sell it for \$25, as it is to raise and the woodland whenever an opportunity fed ewe. Those that are intended for bread and the woodland whenever an opportunity fed ewe. Those that are intended for bread and the woodland whenever an opportunity fed ewe. presents itself.

diet will build up the frame.

cause of the weather conditions.

forefathers used these tools and expected no The conditions of agriculture have shown The use of so much improved machinery for planting, cultivating and harvesting has so shortened the time required for pre-

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### Agricultural.

Dairy Notes.

There is one condition under which we think it will pay to use water for thinning the milk. If we were making butter from cows that were well along with calf, or a herd in which part of them were so and a part fresh, we would add about one-third as much water as we had milk to that from cows not fresh. We would do it when the milk was warm as drawn from the cow, and would have the water at the same temperature or a little warmer. The reason for this is that the milk from a cow that has been long in milk is viscous or sticky, almost like molasses, and more so usually when she is with calf than when she is farrow. We do not know that this is caused by any change in the proportion of milk sugar in the milk or by any other cause that the chemists can ascertain, but we do know that the cream from such milk does not always rise well, and we doubt if it would separate as well in the separator, and it does not churn well. It is long in coming and often swells in the churn or is frothy, regardless of the temperature. While this fault is not as noticeable with a few such cows in a large herd as in small herds, perhaps because it is diluted so much cream from the fresh cows, it may also be that such cream does not get churned as the other does, and is left to go off in the buttermilk. There is opportunity for some scientific investigation in these cases, which are frequent enough to give one a chance to study them.

The importance of having the front part of the udder well developed is but little realized by those who handle dairy cows. There are some cows in which the amount of milk produced by the front udders or the two forward teats is noticeably less than that from the two rear teats. In an experiment made a few years ago by Professor Plumb, he found that in thirteen cows which had the front part of the udder much smaller than the rear part, he obtained fiftyseven per cent. more milk from the hind teats. With 226 milkings from sixty-five cows which had udders not apparently much smaller in front than rear, he obtained 4.1 quarts as an average from front teats, and 4.9 quarts from rear teats, a difference of over sixteen per cent. Some may claim that the cow gives just as much as though the front udders were well developed, as we have heard them claim that when one teat was useless the cow gave as much from three, but we never believed it.

Mr. Obediah Brown of Rhode Island, who has a reputation as a breeder of fancy cattle in that State, and who has been among the larger exhibitors at the New England fairs and at State fairs in other States, tells how he has successfully treated cows attacked by milk fever. His reputation is such that we republish his directions in his own words, and all the more willingly because we know that the remedies he prescribes are adapted to reduce fever and relieve pain. He says:

" My experience has been confined to my herd and to some of my neighbors' cows. My treatment is with laudanum and spirits of sweet nitre. When the cow is first taken, I give an ounce of laudanum and nitre in a pint of blood-warm water sweetened with molasses.

"Shake up together in a quart bottle, hold grinders and front teeth, and let the liquid ducted. run down her throat. If this does not relieve her she will bloat slightly and appear cows-full-blood Jerseys-last year, after uneasy. In three or four hours give one-supplying the milk required for several half ounce more of laudanum and nitre. Repeat this dose as often as she becomes uneasy, or in three or four hours. If this does consumed three tons of corn meal at a cost not relieve the cow increase the quantity of \$55. The first cost of the pigs was \$57. until the medicine masters the disease.

not relieve her. I gave two ounces of laudaat one dose. It had

"I have never known a cow with physic to recover from milk fever: with the above treatment I have never lost a cow.'

### The Keeping of Swine as an Adjunct to Dairying.

As pork products are commanding better prices than for several years, it will be for the interest of farmers keeping cows, and keeping of swine.

for market and at good prices.

To make the business most profitable

brood sows should be kept on the farm and lower rates this month on best grades. the pigs raised for use, thus saving the cost Northern or Western firsts are in of buying, besides having such breeds as are best for the purpose. Where a sow proves to be a good mother.

well, as this is preferable to trequent cents and fair to good at 12 to 16 cents. changes.

She will bring two litters in a year, and when not nursing the pigs can be quite cheaply kept.

Where pigs are raised in cold weather it will be necessary to provide warm, dry, com fortable quarters, and where these are furnished there should be no trouble with them, at least this has been our experience Our last brood dates from New Year's Day. Every one was saved, and at four months old they are doing splendidly.

The next litter will be due the forepart of July. Of three litters from the same sow all have been saved. The breed is Poland China.

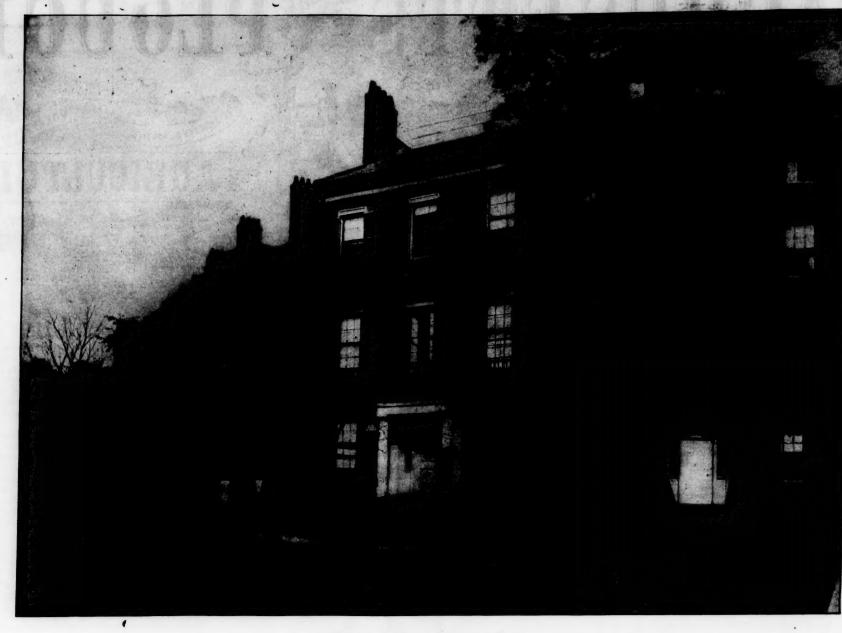
With an eighteen-cow dairy this sow brings enough pigs for the use of the farm and sometimes more.

The pigs are weaned at five weeks old and then fed on skimmilk and buttermilk from the dairy, commencing very soon with a small grain feed, increasing it as the pigs grow older. The idea is to keep th healthy and hearty, growing and fattening at the same time. Middlings are the bes until within a month or six weeks before disposing of them, when corn meal should be fed with the milk to give them a good finish.

At six months old the pigs should weigh two hundred pounds live weight and bring

The grain feed will cost nearly \$2 each and the balance may be credited to the milk from the dairy.

In our own practice the breeding sow and fattening pigs have always been kept in pens and small yards, but during ten years or more not one has been lost by disease, which goes to show that they are



VIEWS OF OLD BOSTON, No. 1. The Home of Daniel Webster at the junction of High and Summer Streets.

plenty of material for the purpose, is an item worthy of the most careful attention, and will go far toward paying for the care pestowed on this kind of stock.

scale, regardless of the keeping of dairies, but here it can only be made profitable when enriching of the soil.

In closing, I will give an instance, showup the cow's head, slip the neck of the bot- ing more particularly the profit that can be the total amount is 31,093 tubs, against 21,674 tle in the side of her mouth, between the made out of this business when rightly con-

A Vermont farmer with a dairy of twenty calves, fattened and sold thirty pigs. Aside

years in succession. The ordinary dose did him \$210 after paying for the meal and first This would be an average of a little over cern is the parent of the Southamp

the desired effect, and relieved her so that \$10 per cow, which was indeed a most won- pany, says the New York Times. in a few hours she was on her feet eating derful result. This farmer calculates that he gets from twenty-five to thirty-two cents | the company also has a mammoth establishper one hundred pounds for the skimmed ment at Manchester. The Southampton milk when fed to pigs in connection with the plant will be operated in conjunction with grain. Is this not a result worth considering and working for? So it would seem. E. R. TOWLE.

Franklin County, Vt.

**Butter Market.** There are indications that June butter is especially where there is a supply of milk likely to maintain the prices of this and last the year around, to pay more attention to week, but buyers for cold storage do not care to encourage any advance by eagerness As now, more than formerly, light-weight to pay above 20 cents for best lots of extra hogs are more in request than heavy ones, it | Northern, extra creamery, while Western ecomes possible with good management to seldom sells above 19½ cents here. The sales raise and fatten two broods of pigs in one to local dealers are light, but it is a fact that year, as at six months old they will be ready some parties are paying more for Northern and New York than is warranted by the This will allow of a good number of pigs prices here, and advices from the West being grown and fattened with a moderate- tell of a lack of rain in pastures and quality. It will be small chance of demand at 181 to 19 cents, best marks cf keep her raising pigs as long as she will do cents for extra Western, extra dairy at 18 Renovated has only moderate demand at 16 good, while imitations are not moving much at 13½ to 15 cents, and ladles at 10 to 14 cents find but little sale. Jobbers find it hard to get a cent a pound above wholesale rates, and

# The Small of the Back

That is where some people feel weak all the time

They are likely to be despondent and it is not unusual to find them borrowing trouble as if they hadn't enough already.

The fact is their kidneys are weak, either naturally or because of sickness, exposure, worry or other influences.

"I am thankful to say," writes J. L. Campbell, of Sycamore, Ill., "that Hood's Sarsapa rilla has cured me. For many years I was ubled with backache. At times I was so bad I had to be helped from the bed or chair. I am now well and strong and free from pain. What this great medicine did for him it has

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Begin treatment with Hood's today.

healthy and hearty. Where it can be done, it would doubtless be better, at least, to have the brood sows run out on the ground during warm weather.

The amount of manure that can be made from the progeny of even one sow, with plenty of material for the progeny of the progeny responding week last year.

At the West the raising and fattening of swine is made a specialty of and on a large the corresponding week last year. From the special specia New York the exports were 1852 tubs, and north of England, but this sort of mutton

from Montreal 6379 packages. cows. It is an adjunct to dairying, the lead- pany took in 9544 tubs of butter and put out were alarmed when they learned of the ing industry of Vermont farmers, and as 436 tubs during the week, and reports a stock Morgan deal in ships, which as yet they are butterfish 9 cents, scup and tautog 4 cents such adds materially to the receipts at the end of the year, as well as to the continual ports a stock of 5369 tubs, an increase for New York corporation, and the whole scheme tongues 9 cents and cheeks 7 cents. Oysters bird, it being primarily dependent on the the week of about 2200 tubs, agains 2263 tubs last year. With these stocks added tubs at the same time last year.

# Plan to Feed England.

J. M. Smart, who is connected with the Southampton Cold Storage Company, which has recently erected a \$2,000,000 plant at Southampton near the docks, arrived in New York on the American liner St. Paul last They were sold at five to six months old week. Mr. Smart is the president and gen-"One of my cows had milk fever three and averaged a little over \$10 each, netting eral manager of the American Cold Storage and Shipping Company, whose offices are in the Produce Exchange building. This con-

Besides the warehouse at Southampton. the London & Southwestern Railroad, which is having constructed modern refrigerator cars for the service, which it is expected will be in working order in a few months. The warehouse in Manchester is run in conjunction with the Manchester Ship Canal Company. Fourteen other warehouses are soon to be opened in England.

Each plant of the system will store goods worth \$10,000,000, so that when all of them are stocked they will contain in the aggregate merchandise worth about \$160,000,000 England imports yearly farm products to the value of \$200,000,000, which mainly come from the United States, Canada, New Zea-

When seen yesterday Mr. Smart said that he had been abroad about three months in connection with the affairs of his company. demands that take all receipts of extra He said it was about to begin business of a most extensive scale, and that it had behind it sufficient capital to make it a success.

"The feeding of the people of England." Eastern at 18 to 19 cents and seconds at 16 to said he, "is a vast undertaking, because 17 cents. A fair trade in boxes and prints they consume annually \$1,100,000,000 worth gentle and easily managed, it will be best to at 20½ cents for extra Northern creamery, 20 of foodstuffs, which have to be supplied by other countries. The supplies kept on hand would only feed the English people for thirty days, and were her coast menaced by cents for choice and 12 to 15 cents for fair to a hostile fleet and her 712 merchantmen kept from landing there the country could be starved out in less than five weeks.

> "The English people are aware of this. and now food-carrying vessels are subsidized, as well as the mail carriers. This is done by putting in the mail-carrying contrac a clause that the boats must be provided with certain dimensions of food and cargo carrying space. The United States should naturally be the feeder of England, and the American Cold Storage and Shipping Company cannot but be successful when it renoves the disadvantages which at present exist.

"This we intend to do by running from New York, Philadelphia and other Atlantic ports our own lines of steamships, all of which will be provided with the best of which we intend to handle will then reach the English markets in first-class condition. and on account of the cheapness in trans portation and handling we will be able to indersell our rivals, and at the same time furnish a better article. We can also keep n hand enough dairy or farm products to last at least six months in case of necessity.

'We will at first only handle supplies of that sort of which England imports \$200 .-000,000 worth annually. That will be a big trade in itself, and of course the market will ncrease as our facilities will be enlarged. We will have two centres of distributionone at Southampton, which will supply London and the south of England, and the other at Manchester, which will cover the entire north of England. As the terminal facilities will be perfect, the other sections of England will be supplied by the railroads

1,614,143 pounds, against 1,203,751 pounds the worth, and there is no reason why this can- on the market at 19 cents, with Westprevious week and 1,431,828 pounds the cor- not be increased a couple of hundred million ern at 8 cents. Sheepshead 12 cents, gard that theory as the panacea for all industri dollars more when we are able to sell these Spanish mackerel 10 cents, pompano 9 ills might well study the statistics showing the The exports of butter from Boston for the things in England in the same condition as cents and red snappers 8 cents. Lake relative cost of transportation on railroads in England in the same condition as north of England, but this sort of mutton cannot be disposed of in London, where fat and 4 cents for yellow. Shad are bringing in Holland, \$1.66; in Belgium, \$1.36; in Italy. but here it can only be made profitable when pursued in connection with the keeping of The Quincy Market Cold Storage Commutton is in demand. The English people 15 cents for jacks and 25 cents for roes, in Austria, \$2, while in the United States the cost is an American one.'

### The New York Markets.

Southern vegetables coming more freely and lower, but good nearby are a little scarce and prices hold firm. Old potatoes are higher and firm at \$2 to \$2.25 for 180 pounds, or \$1.90 to \$2 for sacks. New potatoes in better supply, but with good de- Spraying for Potato Insects and Fungus. mand are held at \$4 to \$5.50 for prime Bermuda and \$3 to \$3.50 for No. 2. Florida \$3.50 for prime. No. 2 Southern \$2 to \$2.75. Vineto \$4.50, Charleston and Savannah \$3 to \$4.50 land sweets higher at \$2 to \$3, and other in Aroostook County in 1900, in which ready Society in London by Mr. Moore, as being due to Jersey at \$1.75 to \$2.50. New Orleans onions dull at \$1.75 to \$2 a barrel, 90 cents to \$1 a sack. Bermuda steady at \$1.15 to \$1.20a crate, and Egyptian easier at \$1.60 to \$1.75 a sack. Garlie 6 to 8 cents a pound. Beets per 100 bunches \$2.50 to \$3 for Carolina or Norfolk. Carrots per hundred \$3 to \$4 for New Orleans and \$2 to not as effective as the regular bordeaux but where to go is the question. \$3 for Southern. Radishes 50 to 75 cents a mixtures, they protected the plants and the hundred. Turnips, old Russia, \$1.25 to \$1.50 a barrel and North Carolina new white \$1 The question in the mind of the practical a hundred. Asparagus firm, \$4 for Colossal, \$3 to \$3.50 for extra large green, \$3.00 grower is, "Does spraying with copper salts pay?" In the experiments here reto \$3.50 extra prime white, and prime white ported upon, four sprayings with bordeaux or green \$2 to \$2.50, with poor to fair \$1.25 mixture, at a cost, including labor of man to \$1.75 a dozen. Squash, Charleston white. 75 cents to \$1 a bushel basket, Florida yellow the same per crate and 50 to 75 cents for

Cabbages selling better, but low at 50 to 75 cents a barrel crate, and some lots lower, or not enough to pay freight. Cauliflowers \$1.75 to \$2 a dozen for nearby or for half-barrel baskets Norfolk. Long Island kale lower at 35 to 50 cents a barrel and spinach higher at \$1. Cucumbers per crate \$2 to \$2.25 for Savannah, 75 cents to \$1.25 for egg plants vary as to quality from \$1.25 to \$2.50 a box, and tomatoes \$2.50 to \$2.75 a carrier for fancy, \$1.25 to \$2.25 for fair to good, with peppers at \$1.00 to \$1.50. Long Island lettuce coming at \$1 to \$2 a barrel. Green peas in liberal supply, but too many not of prime quality. Half barrel baskets Baltimore \$1 to \$1.50. Norfolk 75 cents to \$1, and Carolina at 60 cents to \$1 or 40 to 60 cents for bushel baskets. String given in the bulletin. beans glut the market, and many do not sell for enough to pay freight, especially of Charleston and Savannah, which are from 10 cents to \$1 a basket, with Florida 40

white. Florida celery \$1 to \$1.75 a case.

ents to 95 cents for baskets or crates. Apples are scarce and firm. Baldwin stock \$1 to \$2. Some North Carolina cherries are in, but many so soft and wet as to be practically worthless. Good to choice lots are 60 to 75 cents for 8-pound baskets, 30 to 35 cents for 4-pound, and in bulk 7 to 8 cents a quart. Strawberries in large supply, and many in bad order. Good to choice to choice 3 to 7 cents. Carolina best 8 to 11 cents and common to fair 4 to 7 cents, with old-storage facilities. Dairy food supplies dealers refusing to pay freight on the poorer shipments.

# **Boston Fish Market.**

about equal. Market cod is bringing 2 to 21 cents with large at 3 to 31 cents and steak at 4 to 41 cents. Haddock is in fair supply at 2½ to 3½ cents, with large hake at 3½ cents

Inject with Hood Farm Breeding Powder when they fail to breed, do not clean, are Breeding Powder when they irregular; also after abortion. of greatest value to breeders and stock owners. Dollar size by mail, \$1.15; large size tour times more, to any railroad express point in U.S.\$2.75. C. 1. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

mackerel 8 to 12 cents and pickerel 10 cents, is only eighty-one cents.

—The size of eggs among nesting birds ranges. tongues 9 cents and cheeks 7 cents. Oysters bird, it being primarily dependent on the size of are steady, in fair demand at \$1 for Nor- the bird, but also on the condition of the young at folks, \$1.15 for fresh-opened Stamfords and \$1.25 for selected Norfolks and Providence Rivers. Clams are 50 cents a gallon or \$2.50 to \$3 a barrel. Shrimps are steady at 80 related to the size of the egg, being about four-cents a gallon. Lobsters are in large sup-

The Maine Experiment Station is now mailing Bulletin 73 of the station, which con- ganyika, are called "park lands," and their

which had been made for weeks proved as "quite homelike look." effective in preventing blight and subsequent rot as the freshly prepared. While A Gold Mine for the Vacationist Free " ready made" bordeaux mixtures were tubers from destruction by blight and rot.

and team, of \$2.50 per acre, gave 280 bushels of first-class potatoes, as against a yield of 147 bushels of green and too small potatoes to command a ready sale. At the prices which prevailed at time of digging, the crop from the sprayed would have sold for \$106.40; \$102 for the merchantable and \$4.40 for the starch potatoes. The crop on the unsprayed would which is nothing less than a "vacation point have sold only with difficulty except for starch, but assuming that the so-called merchantable could have been sold for the same Florida with baskets at \$1 to \$1.50. Florida price as the sprayed, the money value of the erop would be \$62.60; \$53.50 for the good potatoes and \$9.10 for the starch potatoes. The investment of \$2.50 gave a money return of more than \$40 per acre.

To be effective, spraying must be rightly done and at the proper time. Full directions for fighting the enemies of the potato, including potato seab, early and late blight, flea beetle and Colorado potato beetle, are

With copper sulphate at about seven cents a pound in lots of fifty to two hundred pounds, and lime at fifty cents a hundred by the cask, the cost of fifty gallons of bordeaux mixture should not exceed forty to fifty cents. They used five pounds each of e in double-head barrels bring \$4 to sulphate of copper and unslaked lime in fifty \$4.50, fair to good \$3.25 to \$3.75, Russet gallons of water, and for the Colorado beetle common to choice \$2.50 to \$4 and inferior and the flea beetle they added a half pound of paris green, or one pound of arsenate of

mixture was needed, and for the insects alone they used a half pound of paris Maryland 10 to 14 cents a quart, Norfolk fair green with three pounds of unslaked lime, or pound of the arsenate of lead without lime in fifty gallons of water.

Potato scab is prevented by preparing th seed by soaking for two hours in a solution of two ounces of corrosive sublimate in fifteen gallons of water, or by adding to the fifteen gallons of water eight fluid ounces The market is quite steady this week with of formalin, forty per cent. formaldehyde moderate supply and demand which are before cutting it, and then planting in clean land, not allowing them to touch box, bag or bin in which scabby potatoes have been.

The early blight is widespread and often destructive. Its first indication is grayish brown spots on the leaves which soon become hard and brittle. These discased spots spread so that in ten days or two weeks half the leaf surface may be brown, withered and brittle, while the rest is of a yellowish brown color. The tubers stop growing almost as soon as the leaves are attacked, and the crop is practically worth-

The late blight or rot attacks leaves, stems

and tubers, and the first ind ish or blackish leaves which foul smelling. They may healthy one day and the ne blacked by fire. This disease rapidly when the temperature and 74° for a considerable weather is moist. Its dev checked when the temperature for a few days.

Leaf burn or scald is sometim for early blight. Long-continue damp weather, followed by bright days, may cause it, or it; protracted dry weather, and the the foliage by paris green resemb much, especially if the flea bea eaten the little round holes on the Therefore, paris green should be with bordeaux mixture or with spraying should be done with a ne throws a fine mist and not cos and should reach the whole surface our has of F wise stan erea most bree used Bral attentation

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The Vermont nozzle throws spray, but is apt to clog if the mixture is not carefully strained cheesecloth or a fine wire screen using. The McGowen nozzle and deaux have also given satisfaction station. They give following direct a summary of what to do, and who how to do it.

The treatment at various times during the eason and the purpose of the same, but stated, are as follows: A-Corrosive Sublimate or Form

before planting immerse the tubers for two hours, then dry and cut. For seab. B-Bordeaux mixture and paris gr or bordeaux mixture and lead arsenate when the plants are three or four inches high, or as soon as the potato beetle appears. For potato beetle, flea beetle and early

blight. C-Repeat B at intervals so as to keep new leaves protected. D-Bordeaux mixture about Aug. 1 to 15.

For late blight and rot. E-Repeat D after about two weeks. Four sprayings are usually sufficient to protect from blight.

Begin while the tops are still small and spray again as soon as tops have made six or eight inches of new growth, and keep this up as long as the tops are growing rapidly.

### Dopular Science.

The medical faculty of the University of Heidelberg has recently made a report on the effect upon the eyes of incandescent light, whether from an electric lamp or from a mantle. Their verdict is that such light is not

in 1911.42, 1922.55, 1933.68.

The advocates of public ownership who recosts \$1.44 to carry a ton of freight one hundred miles; in Germany, \$1.28; in Switzerland, \$2.80;

birth, the eggs of birds whose young are born feathered being proportionately larger than the eggs of those whose young are hatched naked. The period of incubation is more or less closely

-In central Africa are found districts which impress the beholder with the belief that the hand of man has shaped their features, although there is now no population capable of producing such effects. These districts, near Lake Tan-In these experiments bordeaux mixture covered with natural plantations that have a

Well, summer time makes us think of vacations,

New England is one great pleasure ground, and either at the shore or in the glorious mountain there is variety enough to satisfy all. There at ample accommodations in every region, and the luxuriant furnishings and sumptuous table which the innkeeper provides has gained for New Engand a reputation of extensive proportions. An other feature which gives New England a dec prominence as a summer resort are the except transportation facilities at the command of tourist. It matters not from which point you entrance to the region, for in every direction Boston & Maine Railroad has a service while cludes through express trains equipped with e:n parlor and sleeping-cars. Its Passenger partment, with headquarters in Boston. book known as "Summer Resorts and Total rates, routes, maps and steamer conne Send for it-it is free, and contains every you want to know about vacation.

The Old Granite State Right In It New Hampshre is not only a summe ground, but for that early vacationist, the fi Its mountains are known far and wide for grandeur, but they are no more widely than its lakes, of which few sections of the try have a greater number.

Some of them, like Winnipesaukee and pee, are of great area and renowned grounds, while others, numbering well toward excellent fishing resorts.

Every one of New Hampshire's lakes is than well stocked with the choicest varie every kind of fish, and invariably their size

There is one very prominent and fav ire popular with the fishing fraternity, a is the exceptional facilities for reaching The General Passenger Department of t M. R. R., Boston, issues several des destroying the insects, and in checking both early and late blight of the vine.

For the blights alone only the bordeaux

M. R. R., Boston, issues several of pamphlets on outdoor sports, namely, and Hunting." "Lakes and Streams and Hunting." "Lakes and Streams upon receipt of a two-cent stamp for early out of the sport of the sp

# BEAUTY FOR HORSE

Its perfect reliability in all the forms of

# **ERUPTIONS**

from which horses suffer has been attacted to by those that have used it with the greatest satisfaction. Thorough clean ness and amountness of the skin, healthful, glosy appearance of the hair, clean scalp, follow bathing and absumposing. "Easily applied with a sponge. Valuable for private stables.

PRICE, \$9.00, PREPAID.

WALBUT RIDGE Co., Box 2144, Boston, Mass. AT ALL DEALERS.

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**Practical Poultry Points.** 

Every little while we see discussion among hing nearer resembling them than the here. Tay Chittagong or the gray Dorking was Nor do we think, as some do, that the price

orted Asiatic breeds were in the hands of eggs for hatching in the spring do not breed or feed their best fowl to induce them to lay them, because "they could eat off the top of earlier than the last of Februar y or first a flour barrel and could crow louder than a March, and some do not care for them as fog horn could blow," wethink that a cross early as that, as they get fancy prices for from them upon native-bred birds, a careful such eggs, but in towns and cities near election and breeding to a well-defined type Boston there were many last winter who were resulted in the Brahma, and the stories willing to pay fifty to sixty cents a dozen for about an unknown sailor upon an unknown eggs if they could obtain them fresh laid ship having brought them from some un-known place in Burrampootra, by which Certainly this should not discourage them name they were first known, was a bit of from trying to produce winter eggs, for if a humbug to take advantage of the hen fever hen produced but one dozen a month, she that demanded imported stock.

soon came up which was the true type, those when all she produced as eggs or chicken built like the Chittagong, long neck, long legs, and weighing sixteen to nineteen pounds for a male (the latter weight we think was never reached by but one in this country), or a male of eleven to thirteen

legs and necks, full breasts and broad backs, ieed poultry in full supply, spring chickens whatever weights may be placed in the standard. In the male longer legs and shelf of the standard. In the male longer legs and shelf of the standard of the standar whatever weights may be placed in the standard. In the male longer legs and longer neck with a more erect carriage are as much a part of the sexual characteristics as the larger comb and longer tail feathers, but we do not want them carried to excess but we do not want them carried to excess in him, and want no sign of them in the hen. Those who want the form of the longer want the form of the longer legs and longer tail feathers, but we wish to call attention to our opin-in the first free from disease, choice 9 to 10 cents, old roosters 7 cents and to the weight of the seven of the seven of the seven of the longer legs and longer neck with a more erect carriage are as much a part of the sexual characteristics as much a part of the sexual characteristics as the larger comb and longer tail feathers, but we wish to call attention to our opin-in the form of the seven of the sexual characteristics as the larger comb and longer tail feathers, but we wish to call attention to our opin-in the but we wish to call attention to our opin-in the sexual characteristics as much a part of the sexual characteristics as much a part of the sexual characteristics as the larger comb and longer tail feathers, but we wish to call attention to our opin-in the sexual characteristics and there is more danger of fungous distance in the soil and in large supply and small demand, chickens, the manure where such fruit has rotted than 1 the sexual characteristics and longer reck with a more erect carriage are higher at \$4 a crote.

California oranges are higher at \$4 a crote.

California oranges are higher at \$3.50 for seedlings, and navels 176, 200 and onesting the manure where such fruit has rotted than 1 the manure where such fruit has rotted than 1 the manure where such fruit has rotted than 1 the manure where such fruit has rotted than 1 the manure where such fruit has rotted than 1 the manure where such fruit has rotted than 1 the manure where such fruit has rotted than 1 the manure where such fruit has rotted than 1 the manure where Those who want the form of the Indian farmers and gardeners to remove all discents for common. Fowls, choice 9½ to 10 farmers and gardeners to remove all discents for common 8½ to 9 cents, and turkeys 11 cents for choice small mixed weight 10½ to 10 farmers and gardeners to remove all discents for choice small mixed weight 10½ to 10 farmers and gardeners to remove all discents for choice small mixed weight 10½ to 10 farmers and gardeners to remove all discents for choice small mixed weight 10½ to 10 farmers and gardeners to remove all discents for choice small mixed weight 10½ to 10 farmers and gardeners to remove all discents for choice small mixed weight 10½ to 10 farmers and gardeners to remove all discents for choice small mixed weight 10½ to 10 farmers and gardeners to remove all discents for choice small mixed weight 10½ to 10 farmers and gardeners to remove all discents for choice small mixed weight 10½ to 10 farmers and gardeners to remove all discents for choice small mixed weight 10½ to 10 farmers and gardeners to remove all discents for choice small mixed weight 10½ to 10 farmers and gardeners to remove all discents for choice small mixed weight 10½ to 10 farmers and gardeners to remove all discents for choice small mixed weight 10½ to 10 farmers and gardeners to remove all discents for choice small mixed weight 10½ to 10 farmers and gardeners to remove all discents for choice small mixed weight 10½ to 10 farmers and gardeners to remove all discents for choice small mixed weight 10½ to 10 farmers and gardeners to remove all discents for choice small mixed weight 10½ to 10 farmers and gardeners to remove all discents for choice small mixed weight 10½ to 10 farmers and gardeners to remove all discents for choice small mixed weight 10½ to 10 farmers and gardeners to remove all discents for choice small mixed weight 10½ to 10 farmers and gardeners to remove all discents for choice small mixed weight 10½ to 10 farmers and gardeners to remove all discents for choice small mixed weight 10½ to 10 farmers and produce it in Brahma, Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte or Rhode Island Reds.

As regards weights we have less to say. much fat as to interfere with egg production | age at retail prices. or with the fertility of the eggs, but we feel in no way sure that weight can be carried above the standard, or even quite up to it, on cockerels and pullets, without accumulating so much fat on them as to impair their departing from what we call the correct

the feathers almost to the number on each but of inferior quality. toe, but if such a breed can be brought out, retaining all the other good qualities of the Brahma, we think it will "fill a long-felt from these fowl, and hope for the time when sports from other breeds.

Without this change we have found the Brahmas, under favorable conditions and proper care, to begin laying almost as soon as the other breeds, perhaps a month later than the Leghorns or Plymouth Rocks, but very persistent layers when they had begun, and good layers in the winter. In these respects we think the above described change would not injure them at all, even if it were obtained by a little admixture of Plymouth Rock blood, which our contemporary does not insinuate was the cause of this change, but which we cannot help suspecting.

When a poultry breeder who has the reputation gained by many years of long experiseed, and give away plants that came up ence that has been gained by I. K. Felch, where he had thrown away tomatoes not fit known almost as well by the affectionate to market, and those who accepted these appellation of "Uncle Ike," to all poultry chance plants had tomatoes ripe before he keepers, as by his official signature, tells the did, and not as many diseased fruit. As to poultry class at the Rhode Island Agricultu- the cucumber seed, we would not save it ral College that he is going to raise Belgian from fruit on rusty, withered vines, because hares in conjunction with his poultry business, and that the hare is to stay and become a practical industry, and will become largely the poor man's beef and mutton, it gives us a better opinion of Belgian hare culture than we have had before. Very naturally high prices for specimens that score above ninety points in the standard do not frighten him. He has paid and received fancy prices for poultry so many times, and found that the ouver made more money than those who bought cheaper birds, that he thinks the value of good hares is likely to increase as poultry has increased, as they have been bred to the requirements of the standard.

He tells how years ago he sold a cockerel at \$35, and people thought it was something marvelous, yet the one who bought it now sells pullets from that stock at \$35 to \$50 each, and no one thinks those are foolish who pay such prices, nor was it thought extravagant when but a few weeks ago a preeder paid \$500 for a flock of eight White Wyandottes. What he calls foolish extravagance is when a man buys cheap trash at \$1 to \$2 per head, while the best can be bought at \$25 to \$100 each.

He has a trio of imported stock, with fourteen young ones from them. If he can sell those young at one-half the price he paid for the original stock, he will have a profit not less than fifty per cent. on his investment. There may be some profit in breeding and growing cheap stock for the kitchen, as some find it in growing mongrel poultry, but the better-bred, standard-marked specimens are the best for the fancier, and it is necessary that some one should grow them and breed from them, that the race may not deteriorate into mongrels and scrubs.

And while writing of the Belgian hare we notice that the Sacramento Bee says that about two dozen of those hares were liberated there last May, and not a sign of one of them has been seen since. After having been domesticated for one hundred years they will not thrive if turned out to get their own living. It also advises any who have too many Belgian hares for that market to send them to San Francisco, where they are in demand at twenty cents a pound. We see that some are offered in Boston markets at

\$1.50 each, dressed, but they probably are not such as would take prizes in a show or sell as prime breeding stock.

Cold storage for eggs may be a good thing Every little while we see discussion among or contemporaries upon the old question, is the standard weights of certain breeds poultry been placed too high, and is it is to attempt to breed from those of the indard weight or heavier to obtain incased size? While these questions now soft frequently refer to the American market at a fair rate for his eggs, when they note or the Rocks and Wyandottes it are so planty in the spring. That invaries eeds, or the Rocks and Wyandottes, it are so plenty in the spring. Just imagine sed to frequently come up in regard to the rahmas, which although classed as Asia-Boston this spring if the 137,852 cases or ies, we think are as purely American as 5,135,560 dozen now in cold storage had been hie Rocks. We have no doubt that the riginal birds had some of the Chittagong and Shanghai blood in them, but that any-

ver imported we do not believe and never of storage eggs has discouraged poultry id. The fever then was all for imported fowl and while some of those important for important hat demanded imported stock.

Be that as it may, however, the question should be at least ten months each year

### Poultry and Game.

The poultry market is quiet with a steady cents for choice small, mixed weight 101 to in the manure heap. As regards weights we have less a pound for spring chickens, 10 to 102 | Iruit to be exported shall be in closed parts.

Some red bananas at \$3.50 to \$6 a stem, and most popular kinds are grown by chinese cents for fowl, and 6 to 7 cents for old ducers of the shape we like we do not care cents for fowl, and 6 to 7 cents for old ducers of the shape we like we do not care roosters. Game as last week in cold stormust be marked with initials of the Christ-way low at \$1.50 to \$2.50. Dates and figs quiet at previous prices.

We also imported shall be marked with initials of the Christ-way low at \$1.50 to \$2.50. Dates and figs quiet at previous prices.

### borticultural.

Orchard and Garden.

In the far northern sections of the United done by getting larger frames, and thus seasons are short, many grapes do not mature fruit before cold weather sets in, therefore the earliest varieties only are satisfac-It is said that by careful selection of tory. Professor Macoun, in the Canadian and feet. These are not within the limits Brighton, Moore's Diamond, Worden and of the poultry standard, which prescribes Lindley. Champion is the earliest of all,

A writer in the New York Tribune says that he thinks "much of the rotting of want." The one fault of the Brahma has tomatoes on the vines, and the rusty, withbeen those same feathered legs and feet, which accumulated mud whenever they were let into ground newly plowed or dug over. We shall watch for firstless are being some times, and the rusty, withered ered look of some is caused by planting the seed from fruit that has begun to decay." over. We shall watch for further reports many times, but never saw them from any these fowl and hope for the time when the standard will recognize them as a desirafrom these rowl, and nope for the time when the standard will recognize them as a desirable type of the Brahma, as it has been ble type of the Brahma, as it has been because of fungous disease, black rot or obliged to recognize the various colors of monday seab that made them one-sided, but from the best and smoothest fruit, which was put in a tight barrel to rot until it was as sour as vinegar, then the pulp was washed away and the seeds dried. We were told by one seed grower that the seed would not do if it did not get sour enough before they were cleaned up. We are not sure that we bushels of unleached ashes enough for Old potatoes believed that, but as we could not disprove we did not dispute it. Nor are we at all sure that the fungous disease of the tomato can be propagated by the seed when saved in this way. The acid might be strong enough to kill all germs of that nature. We have known a man to buy plants from good

# **Pretty**

Is an adjective which seems to have bethe typewriter. It is astonishing what an array of beautiful women are found in stores and offices. In fact, the

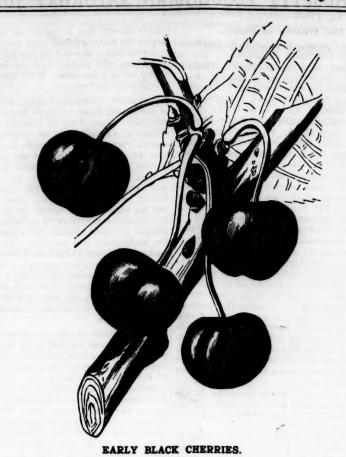
typical American beauty will be found sitting at the typewriter rather than lolling in a carriage in the And vet this

pretty young girl needs always to be reminded that "beauty is only skin deep," unless it roots in health. When the health is undermined by womanly diseases, the luster soon passes from the eyes, the cheeks grow thin, the body loses its

plumpness. X. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures diseases which weaken women and which destroy their strength and beauty. It establishes regularity, stops weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weak-

"Several years ago I suffered severely from female weakness, prolapsus and menorrhagia, and used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription with splendid effect," writes Fannie Shelton, of Washington, Iowa. "Glad I have not needed it for a few years past, but if I should ever have any return of the old trouble would surely try 'Favorite Prescription.' I have recommended it to a number of my lady friends. I always tell them to try a bottle, and if they are not benefited by it I will pay for the medicine. In every case they have spoken in praise of it."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure sick



ian name, and the full surname and address at previous prices. of the packer, name of variety and designa-tion of grade of the fruit. No one shall sell or offer to sell any apples or pears so marked

stand. He has grown good crops of early bages, potatoes and grass would not be hurt by more, and the heavy application would last longer, but one hundred bushels to the vears afterward. The lime and potash are and we think it would be for some other crops when used in so large an amount. We do not think beans or peas would grow on a barrel for North Carolina. it very well.

It sometimes happens that when a man has decided to top graft an old tree into a variety that is more productive or has better fruit, and begins, as we think he always should in such cases, by taking out one-third of the old branches, intending to complete the job in about three years, thus avoiding the shock of taking off so much at one time, he has found that the branches come monopolized by the young lady at | left have put on renewed vigor, and are producing more fruit and that of larger size than they ever did before. The lesson is obvious. The tree was carrying more wood han the soil furnished food for. the variety is a good one it may be better to cut out some of the superfluous branches without grafting.

If one is gardening for fun, he may try new variety. He said he had an opportunity when he harvested them to try the merits of all the kinds that he had seen growing or described in the catalogue during the past fifty years, and some varieties that he thought never been in a catalogue and never should have been. They averaged about that this wholesale buying and distribution of old mixed seed should be stopped. Perwell used in obtaining and sending out seeds from varieties of home growing or from other countries to be tested in various sections, but when a seed grower in this country gets something new and good he can isually find a better way to distribute it than to sell to the Department of Agriculture.

Domestic and Foreign Fruits.

While only 452 barrels of apples came in ast week, this was much better than a year ago, when only nineteen barrels were reeived, and they were quite sufficient for the demand. Other fruits are plenty strawberries, 2986 boxes of California best grades rather scarce. Bulk in Brooklyn oranges, 86,822 bunches of bananas, and does not grade above fair No. 2. Clover

we should expect such seed to be unable to | 72,870 pineapples, mostly Cubans, and with give vitality to the plants, making them eggs plenty and cheap, and rhubarb down to more susceptible to disease, but we have a cent a pound or less, there is no lack of country), or a male of eleven to thirteen pounds, pounds and hen of nine to eleven pounds, of more compact build. Luckily the latter won the day, as they matured more rapidly, and were found the best egg producers, and were found the best egg producers, and the leaves of the leaves We think the same type is the best in our 10 to 11 cents for fair to good. Pigeons ops on the seed as does the smut on grain, berries in good supply at 8 to 9 cents for Rocks and Wyandottes. We want short cents to \$1.25 a dozen, common to good 75 legs and necks, full breasts and broad backs, iced nearly in the season the potato. We do not care how much pains any one may take to obtain of 8 cents for Norfolk. None really first rate.

11 cents, and large at 10 to 11 cents. Live poultry steady with fair demand at 20 to 25 cents a pound for spring chickens, 10 to 10½ cents for fowl, and 6 to 7 cents for fowl, and 6 to 7 cents for old ages which were \$28,879 worth, although many of the cents for fowl, and 6 to 7 cents for old ages which were \$28,879 worth, although many of the Some red bananas at \$3.50 to \$68 a stem and limite near the manure neap.

A bill recently passed by the Canadian poincapples 10 to 15 cents each, and Cuban from 10 to 20 cents as to size and quality, were \$28,879 worth, although many of the Some red bananas at \$3.50 to \$68 a stem and limite neap.

### Vegetables in Boston Market.

The supply of Southern vegetables has as to mislead in regard to the quality, and been very good, and equal to the demand in the face of the barrel or box shall be so made quantity if not in quality, but hothouse value for breeding purposes, unless it is States and in Canada, where the summer those below shall be inferior to those in the in good demand and generally moderate face or top layer. Inspectors shall be at supply. Beets are quiet at 40 to 50 cents a Montreal and Halifax and the fruit centres of Nova Scotia and Ontario to see that this law is carried out, and provisions are made box. Old carrots are 60 cents a bushel, and for pulliphing any one who yightes the second of the standard of the second o breeding stock an Illinois breeder has produced a strain of the light Brahma which are practically without feathers on the legs

Moore's Early, Merrimac, Wilder, Delaware,

Moore's Early, Merrimac, changes the inspector's mark. Not all pack-bunches, White French \$2.50 a barrel ages need be examined by the inspector, but and yellow \$1.25. Egyptian onions \$2 season of the year, though some are comenough to determine the general character to \$2.25 a sack and Bermuda \$1.35 plaining. The grass is thick on the ground, of the shipment, as if any package is found a crate, leeks 75 cents to \$1 a dozen, and defective or not as represented the shipper radishes 75 cents to \$1 a box. Hothouse Apples are blossoming sparsely; Baldwins. defective or not as represented the shipper radishes 75 cents to \$1 a box. Hothouse can be easily ascertained. In this the cucumbers \$5 to \$6 a hundred for No. 1 and United States would do well to follow the No. 2 at half price. Peppers \$1.75 per car-United States would do well to follow the example of Canada.

A correspondent of Rural New Yorker says that he has learned that wood ashes are not a good fertilizer for strawberries on a sandy loam. He has a field on which in 1889 he put about four hundred bushels per a re

ost of the plants died out when a dry time Kale \$1 a barrel and native spinach 50 cents the ashes were not put they made a good stand. He has grown good crops of early stand. He has grown good crops of early cents a bushel, and parsley \$1.75 to \$2. and late cabbage and of potatoes on the Green peas in fair supply at \$1.50 a basket land, and the best crop of late cabbages he and string beans firm at \$2 to \$2.50 for green as well if the whole fruit was not rotted, or had was on that land the same year he \$1.50 to \$2.50 for green any dry, tough outside layer of leaves that are oftentimes found on heads that have

Old potatoes in only moderate supply and almost any crop, and certainly upon a light higher at 80 cents for extra Green Mountain, loam we would not use more, though cab- and 75 cents for fair to good and extra He brons, with fair to good Hebrons 70 cents. same, with York State white at 70 cents for in a meat chopper. For this purpose (and I acre would show its effect for at least twelve round and 65 cents for long. Florida No. 1 years afterward. The lime and potash are new, \$4.50 to \$5 a barrel, No. 2 \$2.50 to \$3, too strong for the roots of the strawberries, Charleston and Savannah extra \$4 to \$4.50, medium \$3 to \$3.50 and culls at \$2. Sweet potatoes in moderate demand at \$2 to \$2.50

# American Fruits in Europe.

The United States consul at Valencia Spain, sends a translation from a paper published in that city, which says that the fruits and vegetables, oils and wines of Spain are losing ground in the markets of Europe, and that they are being displaced by the fresh fruit and vegetables of California, in England, Germany and France. Even the increased demand caused by the Paris Exposition was not supplied by Spain or Italy, but from the United States, and this because the goods from this country were neatly packed, and arrived in excellent Oranges, apples, peaches and 724 in 1900. condition. pears reached Paris after coming 6000 miles from California in more attractive condition than those that were carried but 490 miles the garden seeds sent out by the Department from Valencia. Spain sent her fruit and of Agriculture, and he may find some vegetables badly packed, piled in railway pleasure and get some information out of it. cars where they were exposed to sun and We know one gardener who planted a lot of rain, and they reached Paris after a journey cabbage seed labeled with the name of some of fourteen to seventeen days from Valencia.

# The Hay Trade.

In most of the Eastern markets the re ceipts of hay have not been large, but buyers continue their waiting policy, taking but small amounts in the expectation of lower one good head to a dozen plants. It is time prices, when the surplus does come forward. They are strong in the belief that there is an abundance of hay yet unsold, and a good haps the amount appropriated could all be prospect of large crops this year, but dealers do not feel so sure upon either point.

Boston had only received 172 carloads of hay, of which nineteen were billed for export, and fourteen cars of straw, against 277 cars for same week last year, of which 107 were for export, and thirty-five cars of straw. Prices are nominally the same as a week ago, but the market is called a shade

In New York receipts were heavy in pro portion to the light demand, though only 7472 tons, against 8020 tons previous week and 5632 tons same week last year. Exports were 2449 bales, against 4157 bales previous week enough to supply the place of apples for a Prices dropped a little here, but in Brookshort time. There were 27,670 crates of lyn and Jersey City receipts were light and

The Hay Trade Journal gives highest prices at various markets at \$19 in Boston.

Providence, Brooklyn and Jersey City, \$18.50 at New York and New Orleans, \$17.50 at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond, \$16.25 at Pittsburg, \$16 at Buffalo and Nash-ville, \$15 at Duluth, \$14.75 at Cincinnati, \$14.50 at St. Louis, \$14.25 at Chicago, \$13.50 at Minneapolis and \$11 at Kansas City.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin says: "In this market prices are firm, but dealers say they look for an easier market next week, when farmers will be through with seeding, and deliveries are expected to be larger. Two cars of No. 1 hay sold at \$11.50 on track here and three cars of good No. 2 at \$10.75 on track. Exports last week were 3613 bales." London and Liverpool report an advance in prices of Canadian hay there, which will be likely to cause heavier Canadian shipments."

To corn, 2250 barrels of pork, 12,062,000 pounds of lard and 27,048 boxes of meat.

—The world's shipment of grain last week included 9,276,084 bushels of wheat from six countries and 5,622,902 bushels of corn from four countries. Of this, the United States furnished 4,796, 084 bushels of wheat and 2,204,902 bushels of corn.

are also putting away enough for months of are also putting away enough for months of use. There are, however, considerable receipts now of new potatoes from the West Indies and from the Southern States, which do not balance the large receipts of State and Western in the fall and winter. In the year ending June 30, 1900, there were 155,861 bushels of potatoes imported from foreign countries, which would not be a supply for four days at this season and scarcely for one day in the fall. Nearly one-half of these, or 72,780 bushels, came from Bermuda, and 72,780 bushels, came from Bermuda, and same date last year. 25,948 bushels from Germany. There were only 352 bushels from France, 170 bushels from Hong Kong and 668 bushels from the Chinese Empire. There are certain dishes of which the Chinese are very fond, or the wealthy among them, and they think that they do not have the right flavor if the Chinese tubers are not used. In this they do not greatly differ from the Germans, who Lemons are firmer, 300 counts at \$3.25 to home-made salad, may ascribe the difference etables from China for the same year there were \$28,879 worth, although many of the of barley.

### Maine Farm Notes.

We have had a few days of the best of planting weather, which has been generally

almost a failure; Ben Davis the same. Pears

on the course. D. H. THING.

Mt. Vernon, Me., May 25.

# Cutting up Cabbage for Poultry.

When one has plenty of cabbage on hand does not pay to cut or chop them. Given to them whole, care only being taken to strip off decayed portion if any, and to peel of are oftentimes found on heads that have been kept in a dry cellar, the fowls will eagerly help themselves.

If, however, the supply is limited, and it s an object to make the most of what I have at hand, I practice chopping the cabbage fin one of those where a double set of cog wheels gives a very rapid chopping movement to a knife that works perpendicularly. By using the little machine (the knife in mine is about ten inches long) I am able to ntilize the stump as well as the heads. which are too hard for the fowls to reduce J. J. H. GREGORY. Marblehead, Mass.

-The exports of dairy products for the veed ending May 25 included 1627 packages of outter to Liverpool, 25 to Hamburg and 200 to Baltic p rts, with 14,323 boxes of cheese to Liveroool, 1470 to London, 200 to Bristol, 215 to Hull, 320 o Glasgow and 87 to Bremen, a total of 1852 packages of butter and 16,615 boxes of cheese.

The shipments of leather from Boston for the past week amounted in value to \$196,013, previous week \$178,868, similar week last year \$246,-069. The total value of exports of leather from this port since Jan. 1 is \$8,912,238, against \$4,024,-—The receipts of wool in Boston since Jan.

have been 64,355,005 pounds, against 71,925,910 pounds same period in 1900. The shipments to date are 97,841,192 pounds, against sales of 63,302,nds same period in 1900. The total stock on hand Jan. 1, 1901, was 76,309,500 pounds; th otal stock today is 42,823,313 pounds -The exports of dairy products from New

York for week ending May 18 included 714 packages of butter to Liverpool, 596 via Southampton to London, and 100 to Baltic ports, with 11,632

grades dull, but straw firm with good de-

oxes of cheese to Liverpool, 118 to Southampton, 891 to London, 325 to Bristol, 405 to Huli, 200 to Glasgow and 8 to South Africa, a total of 1410 packages of butter and 13,579 boxes of cheese.

—There is a quiet demand for muttons and ambs; veals are steady; spring lambs \$3 to \$7 teach; fall lambs 7 to 9 cents; Brighton fancy \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to 10 cents; muttons 6 to 9 cents; fancy and Brightons 8 to 9\frac{1}{2}\$ cents; veals 4 to 5 cents; fancy and Brightons 8 to 9\frac{1}{2}\$ cents.

—The exports from the port of Boston for the week ending May 25, 1901, included 248,823 pounds butter, 18,696 pounds cheese and 27,800 pounds oleo. For the same week last year the exports included 193 pounds butter and 46,431 pounds cheese

—Trafton makes the exports from the Atlan tic coast last week to include 329,600 barrels of flour, 2,744,000 bushels of wheat, 1,970,000 bushels of corn, 2290 barrels of pork, 12,062,000 pounds of

Imported Potatoes.

The average receipts of potatoes in New York city this season are about sixteen thousand barrels a day, but we think this is a small amount as compared with the daily amount some weeks in the fall, when the dealers are accumulating stock for their winter trade, and when many consumers are also putting away enough for months of

—There has been but a light demand for eggs

— The exports from Boston for the week ending May 24 were valued at \$2,956,459, and imports at \$1,661,915. Excess of exports \$1,294,544. For the corresponding week last year exports were \$1,749,572, and imports \$1,478,575. Excess of exports \$270,997. Since Jan. 1 exports have been \$58,270,604, and imports \$26,423,791. Excess of exports \$31,847,813. For the corresponding time last year exports were \$40,011,817. and imports \$35,145,702. Excess of exports \$4,866,115.

—The visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada on May 25 included 40,064,000 bushels of wheat. 15,320,000 bushels of corn. 10. -The exports from Boston for the week end-

bushels of wheat, 15,320,000 bushels of corn, 10,-438,000 bushels of oats, 639,000 bushels of rye, and 1,061,000 bushels of barley. Compared with the week previous, this shows an increase of 143,000 bushels of barley, and a decrease of 2,434,000 bushels of wheat, 563,000 bushels of corn, 286,000 bushels of oats and 163,000 bushels of rye. The supply May 26, 1900, was 44,745,000 bushels of wheat, 12,687,000 bushels of corn, 6,786,000 bushels of oats, 1.067,000 bushels of rye and 944,000 bushels

——Pork provisions are steady and unchanged Heavy backs \$18.25, medium \$17.25, long cut \$18.75, lean ends \$20.25, bean pork \$14.25 to \$14.75, We also imported pickles and sauces to the value of \$306,223, of which \$218,106 came from the United Kingdom, \$30,199 from China and \$14,368 from Japan.

fresh has 103 to 104 cents, in pails 104 to 105 cents, hams 114 to 124 cents, skinned hams 124 cents, sausages 94 cents, Frankfurt sausages 95 cents, boiled hams 164 to 17 cents, boiled shoulders become 13 to 14 cents, bolognas 8 cents, cents, boiled hams 164 to 17 cents, bolognas 8 cents, cents cents, boiled nams 104 to 17 cents, boiled shoulders 12 cents, bacon 13 to 14 cents, bolognas 8 cents, pressed ham 114 cents, raw leaf lard 94 cents, rendered leaf lard 94 cents, in pails 104 to 104 cents, pork tongues \$23.50, loose salt pork 94

heavily. Good grass weather, but we need a few more days of planting weather.

Grass is looking uncommonly well for this

12,782 quarters of beef from Boston; 3055 cattle, 2835 sheep, 23,701 quarters of beef from New York; 598 cattle, 597 sheep from Baltimore; 1236 cattle, 1200 quarters of beef from Philadelphia; 300 cattle, 1200 quarters of beef from Philadelphia; 300 cattle, 1200 quarters of beef from Boston; 3055 cattle, 2835 sheep, 23,701 quarters of beef from Boston; 3055 cattle, 3055 c 991 sheep from Portland; 1340 cattle from Newport News; and 2474 cattle, 2662 sheep from Mon-treal; a total of 11,466 cattle, 8485 sheep, 37,683 quarters of beef from all ports. Of this, 4092 cattle, quarters of beer from an ports. Or lins, 4092 cattle, 1949 sheep, 8246 quarters of beef went to London; 4930 cattle, 3520 sheep, 29,437 quarters of beef to Liverpool; 1335 cattle, 1599 sheep to Glasgow, 140 cattle to Bristol; 200 cattle, 500 sheep to Hull; 413 cattle, 702 sheep to Manchester; 262 cattle to Newcastle; 20 cattle, 150 sheep to Antwerp; 30 cattle to Para, Brazil; and 54 cattle, 65 sheep to Bermuda and West Indies.

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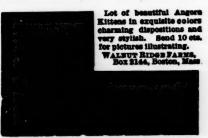
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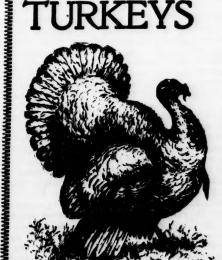
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MASS. PLOUGHMAN BOSTON.

BOSTON, MASS., JUNE 8, 1901.

That was a great show on the Speedway. The flag is the constitution's advance

Its a warm day when the icemen go on

The last link on the L road will soon cease to be the missing link.

'T is certainly time to strike when free men are not allowed to wash their hands.

The yachting season is open, and a man is popular in proportion to the size of his boat.

The Hall of Fame is open and young America has now another ambition added to the prospective presidency.

where pricking up their ears at the tidings of Professor Pickering's discovery of snow on the moon. The Senate will have naught to do with

baking powders. The decision would have been otherwise had the gentler sex been represented in the Senate. Thursday and Friday were good marching

both made a good showing. The valuation of exports from Boston is

mains to keep a good movement going. Russell Sturgis has paid Boston a fine in-

ebrated the anniversary of the first wedding preserved were put up in February, 1901, of Plymouth. What a pity that we do not all set apart a day to celebrate the first wedding in Eden.

The Gossip, of Gloucester, unloaded the other day what is believed to be the largest an inventor who would forge or falsify dates fare of fresh fish ever landed. The boat on his certificates would be guilty of almost had been more appropriately named if the any other fraud. We therefore still caution cargo had happened to be stale.

The flower show that opens the new Horticultural Hall tomorrow evening is to be congratulated on having both the scientific æstheticism of man and the gentler taste of woman concerned in its composition.

The successful strike of the Hebrew journevmen bakers carries the mind back by suggestion to the days of Pharoah and the great and successful strike of the journeymen hewers of wood and drawers of water.

Superintendent of streets Wheeler is determined to keep the streets constantly inspected. The bright eye of woman, which is being turned upon the same problem in some of the Western cities, has not yet, however, been called into requisition

Well, well, we came near having a lynching right here in Boston. The object, however, that enraged the mob was the spectacle of the dignity of the law endangered. No vulgar indignation, this, but a finemight say, frenzied-determination to support the authorities.

That is a distinctly comic-opera situation in Houlton, Me., where Dame Ouillette sits head before frying. in her chair openly selling liquor whenever the eve of the law is not turned in her direction, and defying the authorities to arrest and remove her four hundred pounds of cheerfully solid humanity.

sky-line bill limiting the height of buildings . good many difficulties, but it is safe to as- or should have enacted special laws for them. the distant Bostonian shall not lose his bear-State House.

Mr. Richard Harding Davis' open letter regarding the unauthorized use of his George Horton will arouse the sympathetic enthusiasm of many readers. Book publication as a whole is gaining nothing and losing much by the "personal note" in recent ad-

The Public Library lecture on the park system came at a very appropriate season, with the system itself just coming into prime condition. As for illustration, there were more photographs than could be exhibited in the rooms usually assigned to such exhibitions, and they have overflowed into the Barton-Ticknor. Certainly Mr. Baxter's lecture was well illustrated.

The gift of Andrew Carnegie to Scotland seems to have had unexpected consequences: first, the indignation of a large number of canny Scots, and second, the action of several English newspapers in pointing the there is a large need of money among the English universities themselves, and several comfortably supply it.

If we may credit the report of one of the United States consuls in China, the lowpriced labor there has another drawback beside not being able to perform as much as American or European labor. A sort of trades union regulation, though seemingly unorganized but a custom of the country, allows the manager to place upon the pay rolls all his relatives, from his grandfather, father, uncles, brothers and cousins of re- for ignorance may be innocence in some mote degree, without requiring any duties from them excepting to draw their pay or pension. This is said to have been the cause been educated men to a certain extent, of failure of many Chinese industries, where but the educated have better opportunity non-producing laborers cost nearly as much to make a living honestly, and perhaps more or more than those actually working.

operative creameries, which employ an ex- dren of certain ages to attend school for operative feed associations, which buy the most stringent in the enforcement of the feed direct from the grower or importer. guarantee of quality. Co-operative feeding establishments. where they feed hogs on their skimmilk, buttermilk and grain, and ments of labor, there are seasons when packing-houses, where they slaughter and financial depression and lack of employ best returns from them. If we had our way and linseed for meal, instead of getting, as alternative.

they did in 1899, over eleven million pounds from the United States, which it would have een more profit to us to have fed out at home

There is a passage in the Bible which says that, "from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath." This has proved a stumbling block to many because they could not see how that could be taken away from a man which he hath not. We are not familiar enough with the languages in which the Scriptures were written to know if this is a literal translation or not, but we have read an old Eastern proverb which says, "A man possesses that which he knows how to use." In this there is true philosophy, and the man who has that which he does not know how to put to its proper uses, whether it be plow or gun, the implements of peace or warfare, the means of a more prosperous agriculture or of better results from manufactures, cannot be said to have it in its entirety until to the ownership is added the ability to make the fullest use of it. Thus, from the context we may say that the real meaning of the quotation is from him that does not know how to make Persons fond of snowshoeing are every- a proper use of that which he has, shall it be taken away, that it may be given to some one who will use and value it according to its ability to benefit the world at large," as in this alone can be found the proper ownership.

Some weeks ago we called the attention of our readers to the claims which were being nade for a new material or process of preserving butter, meat, eggs and fruit, which preserved them for indefinite periods withdays anyway, whether for veteran soldier or out making them in any way injurious or asking their pardon—the youngsters, and unwholesome as food. The same claims days anyway, whether for veteran soldier or were made for preservation by formalin and other preservatives when first placed on the market, and we feel doubtful of any increasing in greater proportion than those further attempts in that line, although very from any other American port. Now it re- nearly all of our agricultural exchanges have republished as reading matter the first report sent out. Whether they received A good cutting out of old wood is perpay for so doing or unwittingly fell into the formed, a shoot nipped here and there, to cidental compliment in his statement that trap and gave them favorable advertising Professor Morse's catalogue of Japanese free of cost or not we do not know. But pottery is the finest work that ever came out reference to the notes from our Washington correspondent shows that the inventor of it could not obtain a patent because he changed rounded one, unless when the shrub is in The Mayflower descendants have just cel- the notary's certificate that the articles so that it read February, 1900. To preserve food products for a few weeks in the spring, especially in a very cold spring, is not a hard task. To add a year to the time they had been preserved was called a forgery, and against them.

The United States Fish Commission tells of a frog farm in Ontario, Canada, which little pruning, while the Tea, Noisette, China has been in operation for twenty years and in 1895 and 1896 there were produced and sold Still, a partial cutting down of the hybrid five thousand pounds of frogs' legs, and seven thousand frogs for scientific purposes, or for stocking other ponds. It is said that the annual frog production in the United States are of this class, requiring but little prunhas a value to the producers or hunters of ing.

Very little reflection will disclose the char was tenanted with frogs, or tempted us to sow a few bushels of salt and plant a bushel of small clams. But there are many places which might well be devoted to growing frogs if once stocked with good breeding stock, and a species of the Eastern frog, known as rana catesbiana, which grows to eight inches long in the body, is claimed to be one of the best for the business. They begin to breed at three years old, and are at the best size for market at four or five years old, when the hind legs of a pair will weigh about a half pound. That is the only part sold in Boston, and usually in New York, but in Philadelphia we have had the frog served nearly whole, excepting disemboweling and removing the

If we can understand the several decisions ries which have been acquired by the United States by purchase, treaty or conquest are The Senate finally has for consideration a not properly subject to the provisions of our is to be commended. Constitution and to our laws until Congress on Beacon Hill. The problem presents a has formally directed that they should be so, sume that the new bill will still insist that In such matters Congress rules. Nor do their citizens become citizens of the United ings by inability to see the dome of the States until so declared by Congress. But when the territory has been acquired by conquest its inhabitants are under the control of the conquering power or subject to martial laws, by treaty subject to the pro private opinions to advertise a book by Mr. visions of the treaty, or in failure of that or the terms of purchase to provide, to the general laws of the United States that have been previously enacted for the Territories. The people are in no worse condition than the aliens in a State who have no citizenship until naturalized, but must obey the laws as a condition of residence. Thus Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands are to be treated as a part of the possessions of the United States, without a right to be considered equal to the older States and Territories until their rights have been defined by Congress. And we think this is in accordance with the rulings and actions followed in the cases of the Louisiana purchase and the territory acquired at the close of the Mexican war.

What are the rights of the people? Governor Dockery of Missouri has just vetoed a bill providing for the compulsory educafinger of public attention at the fact that tion of the children of that State upon the ground that it interferes with the rights of the people who may prefer to bring up their Englishmen who might-but haven't-very children in ignorance. While we do not like the idea of removing children of a tender age from the control of the parent and making them wards of the State or of State officials, we think that there are others to be considered than the parents. There are the neighbors while the children are young, and people farther away as they grow older and leave the parental roof. Have those people no rights which the people of Missouri ought to respect? We do not mean to say that ignorance and crime always go together. cases, and some of our most dangerous criminals against property rights have than those who have not had the education The dairymen in Denmark believe in co- We are not sure that Massachusetts was the operation and practice it. They have co- first State to enact a law to compel all chilpert to watch the conditions under which certain period each year, if they had health the milk is produced and handled. Co- to allow them to do so, but she has been the law, and her citizens have seen no reason to thus paying only one profit and getting a regret the action taken in this respect. Without the ability given by education to obtain employment at the better paid departpack them so as to allow no waste and obtain ment leaves the uneducated man but little choice between pauperism and crime to obthey would need another co-operative plant tain the means of subsistence, and the entire or two to grow their corn, bran, cottonseed community has a right to object to either tree, and dislodges it with his sharp chisel

The Pruning of Shrubs

So many persons complain to me that their hrubs do not bloom satisfactorily, and in nearly every instance it is a case of ill-judged pruning. Sometimes it is because of too much shade, for shrubs will not flower without a good share of sunlight; but oftener it is the pruning which is at fault. About ment to prune shrubs, which ignorant owners give them, the plants are often shockided for effectually.

prune shrubs is easily understood when the as having been sealed up in 1900, but it was knowledge of their habits of flowering is proved that the butter had been preserved them flower from shoots made the previous having been surreptitiously changed to read season, and it does not need saying that if February, 1900. these last season's shoots are cut away, there is nothing to give flowers. There is no abjection to a little trimming back or of shortening shoots here and there, but be assured that if all young shoots are cut out, the crop

As a rule, all shrubs flowering in the spring and summer are of this class, and the great majority of known shrubs are mem-

There are a few shrubs which flower in late summer and autumn, and these are properly pruned in winter. The now well-with known hardy hydrangea is in this group, so is the callicarpa and the Vitex agnus-castus; the verbena shrub, Caryopteris, the Spiræa; omalda and a few others.

My own shrubs of the first class are pruned to some extent immediately after flowering. shapen the bushes, and toward the close of summer or earlier a further slight cutting, to bring the specimens into a desirable shape. A desirable shape is not a close or some particular situation. An almost natural growth looks best in all other cases.

Look over your shrubs at the present time, noticing if they are well supplied with shoots of last year's formation. If they are, permit no one to cut them out or do more than cut off a small portion of the tops, and you will have an abundance of flowers. Roses are in two divisions as well as shrubs. There are those that flower from last year's shoots, and those that may be closely pruned. The hybrid perpetual

roses, such as the Jacque, must have very and Bourbon class may be closely pruned. perpetuals is as well, as it gives larger flowers instead of a greater number of them.

less than \$150,000. The wet weather this acter of a shrub or rose, so as to admit of its spring has almost made us wish our garden being pruned properly. This will give pleasure instead of vexation; and there will be much surprise at the great change for the three constituents of plant food, i. e., are too high, though railroad officials claim better in the well-doing of the shrubs.— nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. A that the necessity of providing trains for Joseph Meehan, in Country Gentleman.

### Notes from Washington, D. C.

culture, the dreaded foot and mouth disease has been raging among the live stock in degree it has abated. Nothing favorable has a question of a little common-sense experibeen heard for some time, and the offi-menting, and does not necessitate analysis of cials have refused to admit cattle, sheep or soils and that sort of thing. swine from abroad, except from the British of the Supreme Court as recently promul- try must not only be protected, but when it gated they declare that a territory or territo- is considered that we have an export trade in cattle of some thirty or forty million dollars, the work of the agricultural officials

> agreement with the Canadian Minister of Agriculture, whereby Canada is to station a continues to produce them all winter. country through Canada. These tests are made with a view to ascertaining what animals are afflicted with tuberculosis, so as to protect our own interests.

According to an American official, only ten per cent. of our cattle have tuberculosis while those of Great Britain have reached the enormous proportion of forty per cent. The department desired to protect the United States as much as possible, and had taken steps to establish a quarantine against cattle coming from Canada and England, but the Canadian government entered strenuous protest. The Canadian Minister of Agriculture had stated to Sceretary Wilson that he saw no reason why Canadian cattle could not and should not be admitted to this country without the test for tuberculosis at the border. The Department of Agricult- purposes. ure would not listen to this, but made a counter-proposition by which the Canadian covernment would send an expert to Engand, who, after careful examination of all cattle intended for the United States, and which were to come by way of Canada, findmake the proper certification to that effect; then the United States would allow them to come to this country.

China, while keeping the attention of the Secretaries of War and Navy, and, in fact, of most every branch of our Government, is being invaded by the Department of Agriculture as well. Major Henry E. Alvord of the dairy division has assigned one of his assistants to this task, in the endeavor to introduce American dairy products into the Orient. He has just arrived, the major stated, at his far eastern post, and is accompanied by nearly a ton of butter. In response to an inquiry, Major Alvord stated that the method of preservation of this butter is one which should be followed by all American exporters who desire to send their products to the far East. The butter

is in small packages, some packed away in brine while others are in tins to preserve them from the air. It is not expected that the department will learn much of the agent's progress until his return. This is also true in the case of Mr. Pearson, who has been invading the West Indies. He will return in about a week, at which time the country will know more of the possibilities of that section for the extension of our dairy trade.

The woodpeckers are friends of the farm and should be protected. They have remarkable tongues-probes they are. The bird has a keen ear and locates his prey by this sense. When he hears the chipping of a wood-boring beetle in an apple or other bill and probe, it is likely that on his next others would make a rank foliage under

rounds he will find a colony of ants en-larging the burrow of the dead grub. The sweet, if so treated. Some do best under bird now brings into use the same tools used hill culture, and others yield most in matted n catching the beetle, and the ants are rows. A beginner should put in a few

People are constantly looking for mean of preserving farm products beyond their large cities, where idle men obtain employ- natural lifetime. This is recently demonstrated by a report from our Consul Freeman at Copenhagen, Denmark, to the effect ingly treated. These men know nothing that he is in receipt of so many in-whatever of shrubs, nor have they anything quiries from the United States in regard else in mind than that the subject to be to the reported discovery of a new pruned "must be hacked to death. It is and successful process for preserving therefore cut back about one-half, ball-shaped or flat headed, as the idea of the operator dictates, and the shrub is "pruned" and the loss of all flowers prohis application was rejected. The sealed I have touched on this subject on previous package of butter which was presented as a ceasions, and would say again that how to test of the process bore a notary's certificate understood. By far the greater number of only a few weeks, the date February, 1901

The conditions which the farmer of this country has had to deal with during the past winter have been much more severe in Germany. According to a report received at the State department, the winter has paid. been long and hard, with very little snow until after the middle of February, and the spring was at least three weeks behind the average. No less than 26.2 per cent. of the whole area was winter killed, and more than a third of the winter-wheat fields been plowed up and planted spring wheat. As a result, the with agriculturists have been forced to accept aid from the hands of the government. It is an ill wind that blows nobody some good. There has been discussion of an increase of import duties on wheat in Germany, but, owing to the conditions named, influence is being brought to bear against such a policy, so it will be seen that the American farmer is likely to profit at the expense of his brethren abroad.

Siberia, a country whose name is only as sociated with snows, and bleak and barren land, is competing for a share of the butter doned ones, are already sprayed this year. business of the world. The export of butter from that country at present amounts to per cent. of the farmers spray their orsomething like one hundred million pounds chards, and all the fruit specialists do so. LAIN, Woodsville, N. H. annually, the greatest proportion coming from the district of Kourgan. The butter from this district must travel over two thousand miles to reach a seaport.

The official Gazette of St. Petersburg an nounces a special export premium of ten per cent., and a reduction in the general railway tariff. This, together with the fact that the government is now employing refrigerator cars, is rapidly increasing the quantity of butter exported. The governnent is also allowing farmers the free use of 371 acres of land each for a specified timeloaning them the land. The latest statistics show that at present Siberia exports annually butter, wool, leather, dried and preerved meats and wools, to the value of over \$15,000,000.

The production of any soil is governed by the scarcity of any one of the principal varieties. It is possible that freight rates soil may be rich in potash and phosphates, and if deficient in nitrogen will produce tively short season, entirely out of proporpoor crops. The addition of large quantition to the business of the balance of the ties of a fertilizer containing only potash year, entails extra expense upon them. Yet condition, it further saves from five to fifteen per During the past three years, according to and phosphoric acid would not increase the with all these drawbacks new peach orchards cent., that formerly went to waste in the butter. reports received at the Department of Agri- productive capacity of such a soil. So if are being planted at a rate which will soon milk; it produces cream of any desired thickphosphates and nitrogen are plentiful, but cover a very large section of the State if it is ness, at the same time sweet, fresh and potash largely lacking, the result will be kept up. They evidently find peaches and the same. Plants require all three of these watermelors more profitable than grain disease germs. The butter made from such almost every country in Europe. The offi. the same. Plants require all three of these watermelons more profitable than grain, cials of the department are vigilant and are foods in large quantities, and the successful cotton or cattle. closely watching every report from abroad farmer must know what his soil needs. This regarding the extent of the malady or to what is not a difficult matter to determine, simply pepper and other bedding plants more than five to ten times the value for feeding. Dairying

GUY E. MITCHELL.

# Orchard and Garden.

color when growing, but turning to a light- while fruit is ripening. colored crimson when cooked, and of the in a cold climate.

At a meeting of the eastern New York Horticultaral Society, the following quesions and answers were given, and we think those who answered them may be considered as good authority. Certainly we cannot criticise the replies in any particular. Which is the best blackberry for market? Mr. Barnes preferred the Minnewaski for

What is the best cherry for home use and for market? Mr. G. T. Powell: Montmorency is the best sour cherry we have for all

How shall we prune the Columbian rasp berry? Mr. Dwyer: Prune the pink varieties by cutting back the leader to five feet, and shorten the laterals to eighteen inches. What is the best variety of asparagus Mr. Allen: Palmetto is the best. Cut only ing such to be free of tuberculosis, would part of the bed at one time, do not cut it too late, and stop when the early peas come. What is the most desirable flowering vine

Mr. Dwyer: Hall's Japan honeysuckle. It is nearly an evergreen. It is good for porches, walls and stonework. It is hardy and cheap. Golden Vein is also desirable. What varieties of peaches are the best for New York? Mr. Barnes: Champion is the best with me, on the Hudson river. Elberta is a standard. The market now calls for yellow fruit, but the red varieties are the most hardy.

What is the best blackcap raspberry? Mr. Barnes: Munger is the best we have. The berries often exceed an inch in diameter. The berries often exceed an area of the culture.

It is a late berry, and requires high culture.

Mr. Dwyer liked the Cumberland the best,

LUCAS COUNTY,

FRANK J. CHENEY & STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO,

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FRANK J. CHENEY MARKS OATH TOLEDO,

LUCAS COUNTY,

LUCAS COUNTY, healthy, and a strong grower.

What is the best way to cope with drought, ultivation or irrigation? Mr. Taber: Do all you can by shallow cultivation, keeping a dust mulch around crops like berries. It vill pay to mulch and irrigate the most profitable crops. In an experiment on my farm in different methods of irrigation, mulching between the rows and applying water on the mulch was most economical when results were taken into consideration.

We would not undertake to tell a man which is the best strawberry to grow much sooner than we would try to select the proper person for him to marry. There are hundreds of varieties on the market, and most need very strong land and high cultivation,

drawn out and devoured. Both insects are vines of several different varieties to test injurious to the tree. late sorts for his soil, then devote himself to them until he can find better. The practiced grower, for home use or for market, though he has large beds of the kind that has given him best results. seldom lets a year pass without testing some new variety, hoping for a better sort. The cost of a dozen vines is not large, and when he does find one he thinks favorably of, he can increase them very rapidly. But many growers, both the amateur and the professional, often fail in one particular. seedlings which may appear to have more value either in size or quality of fruit or productiveness than the plants they grow among. Many of our best new varieties have such chance finds, notably the Marshall and Sample, and very few are the result of careful crossing in an attempt to develop something better than either of the parent plants. Of course there are those who grow seedlings by the thousand each year, hoping to find such as they want, and if one in ten thousand shall prove worthy of naming and propagating, they are well re

> To show how fruit growers are coming into the practice of spraying in those sec tions where fruit is a principal crop, we will extract from a few reports received by the

from Monroe County says he does not know of an orchardist who does not spray. Three reports from Orleans County: One says most all the fruit growers in his section spray. another says ninety per cent. spray, and the other thinks two-thirds sprayed last year. Three reports from Niagara County: One says three-fourths spray, the other two place it at nine-tenths. Two reports from Ontario County: One says nearly all growers spray and the other says half the orchards, excepting a few aban-From Onondaga County one report says ten From Wayne County one report says from fifty to seventy-five per cent. spray. Several say that many who spray do not do so thoroughly enough to get the best results.

A Savannah (Ga.) paper says the peach growers in that State have a great deal to contend with. If the weather does not kill themselves, are among the most unfortunate the trees or the fruit buds there are both in- They do not live, but exist; for talive implies more sects and disease pests to be guarded against. There are crooked or dishonest commission merchants to deal with, and sometimes overstocked markets to put prices below a living made thousands of people, men and women, well profit to the grower. In this it sees a dan- and strong has accomplished a great work, be ger from growing too largely of one variety, so that all ripen at once, getting more than the railroads or transportation companies can handle, or glutting the market so as to force the prices down. There should be a proper proportion of both early and late such large shipments during the compara-

just to make a hole and put the roots into it becomes a pleasure instead of an unending somehow or anyhow. We like to make our drudgery. The separation is quickly done while holes for them a little larger than is necessary for spreading the roots, which usually are not large when they have been started milk; no pumping and handling water: A new variety of rhubarb or pie, plant is strong we do not put any manure in the hole, women. The De Laval Separator Company do to be put on the market. It is known as the though the only objection to it for tomatoes Australian Crimson Winter, and was origilis that the plant is a rank feeder and will Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, prior to nated by Luther Burbank of Sonoma make such a growth of vine that the his trip to the Pacific coast, entered into an County, Cal. It is said that in that climate strength of the manure will all be exhausted it begins to put out stalks in October, and before it has grown more than half a crop, The and as the roots were well fed by the manure first-class veterinarian in England, who is to stalks are represented as from twelve to under them they will not have reached out test all cattle intended to be shipped to this eighteen inches long and from three-fourths into the soil outside. For this reason also, to one inch across, a pale green and crimson the plants often suffer from fall droughts,

We have tried two wavs of setting such best quality. Roots now sell at a fancy plants, one being to put them into a bucket price, but we fear it will not prove desirable of water, which takes all the earth off the roots, then to put them all dripping into the hole and sift fine, dry earth around the company, 74 Cortlandt street, New York, will control to print from time to time a few representation. filling the hole. Another was to turn one or two quarts of water into the hole and set the plant in that, and draw the earth in around the stem, taking care to make the pany, most likely be furnished the address soil firm around and among the roots. When we have not too many plants, and water is handy, we like this best, but it is considerable trouble to carry water for a thousand or several thousand plants.

After the plants are set we put a handful some good fertilizer around each one, leaving it on the surface if we fear cutworms are about. If we think there are none we wait a few days before applying it, and then cover it with earth. If the fertilizer is well made it will be dissolved by the rains and be carried down to the roots as they will need it. By this way we get less vine and more fruit than by putting the manure in the hill. We never water the plants after

We do not care to have tomato vines in bloom when set, but should not reject good stout vines on that account. When they first begin to set fruit an application of fifty to one hundred pounds per acre of nitrate of soda, scattering a little around each plant, will help to promote growth of fruit. If a field has had tomatoes which were troubled with black rot, we do not think it fit to put tomatoes on again for some years, but would prefer other soil even if not as strong, nor do we want very moist land for toma

senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, Count and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pa he sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each and every case of Catarrh that cannot cured by the use of Hall's Catabrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pre ence, this sixth day of December. A. D. 1886.

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acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O Sold by Druggists, 75 Hall's Family Pills are the best. From Prospect Dairy Farm.

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day and the calf was completely cured. Have

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BOSTON, MASS. seen no sign of scours since."-A. CHA MBER Hood Form Calf Scour Treatment-Scour Cure and Digestive Powder. Write C. I. Hood & Co.

CHARLES J. JAGER COMPANY

Lowell, Mass., for particulars. Life.

The poet's exclamation, "O Life! I feel three bounding in my veins," is a joyous one. Persons that can rarely or never make it, in honesty to than to be. To live is to be well and strong .- to arise feeling equal to the ordinary duties of the day, and to retire not overcome by them. -to fee life bounding in the veins. A medicine that has stowing the richest blessings, and that medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla. The weak, run-down or debilitated, from any cause, should not fail to take it. It builds up the whole system, changes existence into life, and makes life more abounding. We are glad to say these words in its favor

What a De Laval Separator Does. One would hardly believe all that a De Lava

It saves from ten to fifty per cent, in butter leaving the cream in a much more "churnable cream has an increased value in the market of from ten to twenty-five per cent., and the skin There is some knack in setting tomato, milk being warm from the cow, possesses from the milking is going forward; a few minutes cleans washing of creamer and pans; no warming to spread far. If the ground is decently of skimmilk; no wearing the life out of the not deem it necessary to continue to print testimonials for the purpose of demon the superiority of their machines over all other systems and devices for the separation of crean creasing numbers for nearly twenty years, and every user of every machine standing ready to tes-ify if called upon, as to the great benefit it has been to him, some fifty thousand having already of the company, this would seem to be enough Still, letters continue to come in, and as many contain practical hints of value, arising from actual experience, and bearing upon various phases of the dairy business, for the benefit of those less experienced. The De Laval Separator tive communications from various parts of country. Should any dairyman, failing to testimony from his own locality, desire such can, if he will be kind enough to notify the Co users of De Laval machines in his immed neighborbood. The use of the Farm Separator constantly being extended, and one machine in neighborhood is generally all that is necessar

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PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.

in good d sale stab prices pa Market not quite Forbush : cattle, of \$3.80. W

Fully 3 tor thin the port. We ien con crivals a 5.90 P ev -tb sheep Prices e

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Far

### The Markets.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS. WALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOW!

AND BRIGHTON. For the week ending June 5, 1901. Shotes

and Cattle Sheep Suckers Fat Hogs Veals eck. 4069 8064 eck. 2509 5382 225 27,460 225 29,238

### Prices on Northern Cattle.

Per hundred pounds on total weight of and meat, extra, \$6.00@6.75; first \$5.50@5.75; second quality, \$5.00@5.75; ality, \$4.00@4.75; a few choice single pairs, some of the poorest, bulls, etc., \$3.00@ estern steers, 44@6c. AND YOUNG CALVES-Fair quality, \$20

ira, \$40@48; fancy mileh cows, \$50@65; and dry, \$12@25. Es-Thin young cattle for farmers: Year-0a20; two year olds, \$14@30; three year

hep-Per pound, live weight, 21@3c; extra, sheep and lambs, per head, in lots, \$2.50@ wabs, 44 a 5 c. Hogs-Per pound, 5% @6c, live weight: wholesale, -; retail, \$2.00@6.50; country

hogs, 7@71c. AL CALVES-31@51c P tb. Brighton, 6@7e P fb; country lots, 5@5le. PELES-65c.

Cattle Sheep Hogs Veals Horses Watertown...1689 7644 3,074 2063 Brighton ....2380 895

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W A Bardwell 7
O H Forbush 5
W F Dennen 5
At Brighton.
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J P Day 10 P A Berry A D Kilby M D Holt New Hampshire. At Brighton.

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Western. At Brighton. Swift & Co. 697. Morris Beef Co. 986 W N Chamberlin W H Monroe 20 S S Learned 176 Sturte vant & Haley 9 6 red Savage IN Jenne IH Woodward At NEDM& Wool AINEDM & Wool 64 6 N E D M & Wool 10 Co 5040 W A Ricker M G Flanders W A Farnham Co 5040
At Watertown.
2 PA Havlock 1004
Lenness & Hal10 ligan 135
2 J & C Coughlin 66
2 A Sauver 38 B M Ricker S Atwood P Gleason 10
At Brighton.
J S Henry 8 G A Sawyer 38 J A Hathaway 721 1426

Export Traffic.

Within the week five English steamers took out 2005 cattle, 2430 sheep and 104 horses. The foreign market on cattle is reported as slow at 10 a12e, d. w., with 12 c for tops, sheep at 12@130 d. w., lambs at 14c, showing a steady market for the latter. On best cattle the market has advanced \(\frac{1}{2}\)c, and \(\frac{1}{2}\)c off on lower grades. Shipments and destinations: On steamer Lancastrian, for Liverpool, 579 cattle by Swift & Co., 20 horses by E. Snow: on steamer Irishman, for Liverpool, 22 State and 100 Canada cattle by J. A. Hathaway, 13 State and 165 Canada cattle by Lennes & Haligan 66 State and 34 Canada cattle by J. & C. Cough lin, 1004 sheep by P. A. Herlock; on steamer Bo tonian, for London, 236 cattle by Morris Bee ompany, 239 cattle by Swift & Co., 75 horses by R. Hayden, 9 do. by E. H. Schloeman; on steamer Sachem, 217 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 33 State cattle and 1426 sheep, also 100 Canada cattle J. A. Hathaway; on steamer Ohio, 473 cattle by Morris Beef Company.

Horse Business.

The disposals were quite good during the pas Dealers report a fair demand. It is no probable that heavy sales will continue, the top e season is reached. Prices fairly stead At Myer, Abrams & Co., International Horse Ex nge.disposed of 7 carloads from \$90@225; read; sale for good stock. At L. H. Brockway's sal stable no change in prices; sold 4 carloads with plenty of second hand at \$20@125; sold 2 Michigan drivers at \$250 each. At Welch & Hall Co., sold carloads at steady prices. Good sales effected at 875@225. At A. W. Davis' Northampton-stree sale stable some valuable horses found sale, some with speed and record. Prices from \$475@100
At Moses Colman & Sons a fair week. The sup ply not equal to the demand at \$50 a 200. Ponice in good demand at \$125@200. Russell & Drew's sale stable family horses in demand and fair

Union Yards, Watertown.

Tuesday, June 4, 1901. Market a trifle favorable to the butchers. A number of lots changed hands, but the feeling not quite as strong as last week. Good oxen 5@ and cows of good quality at 31@4c. O. H h sold 840-pound cows at 21c; 2, of 930 lbs 1 bull and cow, of 2160 tbs, at 3ke; of 2940 lbs, at 3\{\hat{\varphi}\}3\{\hat{\varphi}\}c; 1 bull, of 1100 lbs, at W. F Wallace sold 4 oxen, of 6170 lbs, at oxen, of 3130 ths, at 43c; 14 cows and of 12,260 lbs, at 3c. J. A. Hathaway sold 25 of 1550 lbs, at 64c; 20 do., of 1525 lbs, at 60 20. of 1480 fbs, at 5%c; 20, of 1475 fbs, at 5%c; 20 at 56 Live Poultry.

Twenty-eight hundred pounds of Eastern. ions on sale. For mixed lots by the crat

Sheep Houses. 11 7000 and 8000 head of Western arrive week, of which 2430 head were for exestern sheep hold a steady position inpared with last week. Nearly all th re from that source. Sheep cost laid 83.30 a 5.05 P cwt., and lambs \$4.30@ wt. W. F. Wallace sold a light lot o

Veal Calves.

within the range of last week, ager if anything. A lot were sent in the week at 6c, of 126 ibs, but more than The market in fair shape. G. W. calves, of 5610 ibs, at 5½c; 67 do., of W. F. Wallace, 64 calves, of 8870 + big calves, 3c P fb.

Milch Cows. and. Numerous fancy cows changed App 177 65; common cows, \$20 a 38.

Fat Hogs. quoted last week; no change

Droves of Venl Culves. J. M. Philbrook, 83; Harris & Fellows, W. Hall, 25; Libby Bros., 50; H. M. Lowe, Son & Hanson, 100; F. W. Wormwell, A Tracy, 20; M. D. Stockman, 8; P. A. A. D. Kilby, 16; M. D. Holt & Son, 50. Sampshire—A. C. Foss, 80; T. Shay, 74; Samborn, 2; George Heath, 117; Edward 70: Breck & Wood, 100; W. F. Wallace,

II-A. Williamson, 125; Fred Savage, 90; enne, 115; N. H. Woodward, 114; G. W

Bull for sale.—Dropped July
12, 1900. Sire, Brown Bessie's
Son, 11 in the list. Dam, Tremona, 17 ibs. 2 oz., 40 lbs. milk, by Chromo. Second dam, Josephina, 14 lbs. 1 oz. when 2 years 2 months old, by Diploma, sire of 55, including Merry Maiden. For price admerity Maiden. For price admerity

Hall, 176; W. A. Ricker, 225; M. G. Flanders, 105 W. A. Farnham & Co., 51; B. M. Ricker, 31; F. Ricker, 150; F. S. Atwood, 50; P. Gleason, 36; G. H. Sprigg & Co., 200; J. S. Henry, 45.

Massachusetts—J. 3. Henry, 100; W. A. Bardwell, 2; W. F. Dennen, 7; H. A. Gilmore, 20; scat-tering, 150; D. A. Wallace, 3; C. D. Lewis, 4; J.

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday. Stock at yards: 2380 cattle, 420 sheep, 24,386 hogs, 895 calves, 120 horses. From West, 1975 cattle, 420 sheep, 24,200 hogs, 120 horses. Maine, 179 cattle, 61 hogs, 548 calves. New Hampshire, 12 cattle, 8 hogs, 80 calves. Vermont, 8 cattle, 13 hogs, 45 calves. Massachusetts, 186 cattle, 104 ogs, 222 calves. Rhode Island and Connecticut

Tuesday—2380 head of cattle constituted the supply of the week; of this number 1975-were from the West for export and home trade. The market for beef cattle was a grain weak as quoted last week as quoted but were trade. ast week, unless the quality was especially good and sold readily upon arrival unless owner thought it for his interest to keep over to feed and water until Wednesday. J. P. Day sold 6 beef cows, av. 800 bs, at 2½c. W. O. Cook 2 oxen, of 3740 bs, at 5½c. A. D. Kilby 3 beef cows, of 2600 bs, at 3c. l. w. H. M. Lowe sold 11 oxen, of 16,000 ibs, at 51@51c. H. A. Gilmore sold 9 beef cows, av 1000 fbs., at 4c, 8 do., of 900 fbs, at 3fc., 5 do., o

800 fbs, at 2½c. Milch Cows.

The usual variety at the yards and some that were especially choice. Sold by W. Cullen was a fancy cow of 5 years old, of 1480 ibs, warranted to FS—Brighton, 6@7c \$\psi\$ th; country lots, 5@5\fc. give 25 quarts of milk a day, that sold at \$90. W. SKINS—60c@\$1.20; dairy skins, 40@60c. by the country lots, one of the heaviest dealers, says she is as good a cow as he ever handled. Mr. Cullen sold 8 choice at \$61 each and 1 at \$65; such cows way up in quality. The trade fair. J. M. Philbrook, 2 cows \$47.50 each, 2 at \$40 each, 3 at \$95 the lot. H. M. Lowe, 1 extra cow \$40. Thompson & Hanson, 4 nice cows, \$40@50.

Veal Calves.

Considering the number on sale the trade was quite fair. Prices of last week were well sustained, and the disposals effected early on Tues day for such as came from the East. M. D. Stock-man, 8 calves at 5c. A. D. Kilby sold 17 calves, of 115 lbs, at 5\frac{1}{2}c. A. C. Foss, 78 calves, 150 lbs, at 5\frac{1}{2}c H. M. Lowe, 22 calves, 120 lbs, at 5\frac{1}{2}c. J. M. Philbrook, 83 calves, 5\c.

Late Arrivals.

Wednesday-The market for beef cows shows a depreciation in prices, owing to large supply, equal to  $\frac{1}{4}$ @\(\frac{3}{2}c, there being that difference between yesterday and Itoday. Butchers are biding low Milch cows also show less activity, still fair disposals and many choice cows on sale at \$50@65; one especially fancy cow by R. Connors at \$90, an exceptionally good cow. P. A. Berry sold at \$30 @40. M. D. Holt & Son sold cows \$25@50. A. C. Foss, 7 beef cows of 6279 lbs, at \$3.60. Myer Abram sold 22 beef cows, av. 1000 fbs, at \$3.30, could have sold 2c higher yesterday. C. R. Hall, 2 extra cows, \$45 each; 2 at \$40 each; 1 at \$37.50. \$40@47, down to \$35.

Store Pigs. Small pigs, \$2.25@3.75. Shotes, \$4@6.50.

# BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Wholesale Prices	
Poultry, Fresh Kil	led.
Northern and Eastern-	
Chickens, choice spring	35a
Chickens, fair to good	25a30
Chickens, broilers	30 a 35
Fowls, extra choice	13 a 14
" fair to good	10011
Pigeons, tame, P doz	75.01.2
Western iced or frozen-	
Turkeys, choice	11@
Turkeys, com. to good	71 011
Chickens, choice, large	11 @ 12
" broilers	14017
Chickens, medium	9@10
Fowls, good to choice	84@10
Old Cocks	7.0
Old Cocks	
Live Poultry.	
	****

c,	Live Fourty.
or	Fowls # 10@10
d-	Roosters Wth 6@7
ts	Roosters P tb. 6@7 Spring chickens, P tb. 20@25
or	Butter.
у	NoteAssorted sizes quoted below include
28	20, 30, 50 lb. tubs only.
35	Creamery, extra-
n,	Vt. & N. H. assorted sizes 20a
	Northern N. Y., assorted sizes 20a
h-	Northern N. Y., large tubs 20a
8-	Western, asst. spruce tubs 20@
ef	Western, large ash tubs194@199
y	Creamery, northern firsts18 a 19
er	Creamery, western firsts184@19
	Creamery, seconds 16@17
33	Creamery, eastern 16@19
le	Dairy, Vt. extra
n.	Dairy, N. Y. extra
	Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. hrsts 16a17
	Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. firsts. 16@17 Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. seconds 14@15 West. imitation creamery, small tubs
	West, imitation creamery, small tubs
st	extra
ot	" imitation creamery seconds
p	" ladle firsts and extras
	Renovated12@16
y.	Boxes—
Х-	Extra northern creamery201@
ly	Extra western creamery 20a
le	Extra dairy 18@181
th	Common to good
	Trunk butter in 1 or 1-th prints
ın	Extra northern creamery20\ a
6	Extra northern dairy
at	Common to good
et	Extra western creamery 20a

	Trunk butter in \ or \-15 prints
Į	Extra northern creamery201@
	Extra northern dairy
	Common to good
	Extra western creamery 20a
	Cheese.
	New York, twins, extra new P tb 91@
	" " firsts P fb
	" " seconds 6a7
	Vt. twins extra P fb 9a9
	" firsts P tb 8a9
	" seconds P tb 6@7
	New Ohio Flats, extra 8a9
	Western twins, extra
	Western, fair to good
	western, fair to good
	Eggs.
	Nearby and Cape fancy, & doz 16@
ï	Eastern choice fresh 14a
î	Eastern fair to good
7	Michigan fancy fresh
	Vt. and N. H. choice fresh 14@
•	Western fair to good11 @12
	Western selected, fresh12 a13
	Petatees.
	York State, round wht. bu 85@90
	York State, long wht. bu 85@90
	Hebron, extra100a
	Aroostook Green Mountain, & bu 1 05@
	Do. fair to good
	Florida, new, prime, \$\psi\$ bbl450\(\overline{a}\)
	Florida, new, prime, p bbl

1	Hebron, extra
I	Aroostook Green Mountain, P bu 105@
1	Do. fair to good 95@1 0
i	Florida, new, prime, \$\psi\$ bbl
I	" " No. 2
ı	
i	Green Vegetables.
	Beets, \$\psi\$ bush 40@50
	Beets, new. D dozen 1 00 a 1 25
	Cabbage, P bbl crate 75@1 00
	Carrots, & bush 60a65
	" new, P doz 75@
	Lettuce, P box 1 25@2 50
	Cucumbers, P crate 1 25@1 75
	Cucumbers, hothouse, each 5@
	Onions, Egyptian, P sack 1 75@2 00
	Bermuda, P crate 1 50@
	Parsley, P bu 1 50@1 75
	Radishes, P box 50@60
	String beans 1 00@2 00
	Squash, new, white, p bbl cr 50@1 00
	New Marrow, & bbl
	Spinach, native, P box 40@
	Turnips, flat, P box 75@
	Turnips, yellow, p bbl
	Tomatoes, bothouse, P tb 20a
	" Southern, & crate 1 50@2 25
	Green Peas, P bu
	Domestic Green Fruit.
	Apples 10 bbl Ren Davis 2 75@3 5

" Southern, P crate 1 50 @ 2 25	t
en Peas, P bu 1 50@2 00	8
Domestic Green Fruit.	f
oles, P bbl, Ben Davis 2 75@3 50	d
" Russet, No. 1	a
" " No. 2 1 75@2 25	h
Hides and Pelts.	8
	1
s 74@8	
es, south, light green salted 10@11	
" dry flint 15@	
" salted 131 a 131	8
buff, in west	c
" salted \$\partial \text{tb} \tag{8}	t
skins, 5 to 12 fbs each 98@1 50	J
over weights, each	-
con and dairy skins 60a80	(
helving angh country 30a40	-

Calfskins, 5 to 12 fbs each	9821 50
" over weights, each1	75@2 50
Deacon and dairy skins	60(a 80
Lambskins each, country	30 a 40
Country Pelts, each	65@1 25
Pens.	
Choice Canadian P bu1	15@1 20
Common " "1	15a1 20
Freen peas, Western choice1	15 @ 1 25
Freen peas, Scotch1	30 a 1 35
Dried Apples.	
Evaporated, choice	6@
Evaporated, prime.	31 @4
sundried, as to quality	21 @ 31

Pea marrow, choice, H. P.... Pea marrow, choice, H. P. Pea screened
Pea, seconds
Pea Careened
Pea Cal. Small white
Pea Cal. Small white
Pea foreign
Mediums, choice hand picked
Mediums, screened
Mediums, foreign
Yellow eyes, extra
Yellow eyes, extra
Yellow eyes, extra
Lima beans dried, P Ib. Hay and Straw. 18 50@19 00 14 00 a 15 00 14 00 a 14 50 clover mixed, D ton... clover, D ton... swale, D ton... 14 00 a 8 00 a 9 00 Straw, prime rye.... Straw, oat, per ton... Straw, tangled rye...

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Flour.—The market quoted quiet.
Spring patents, \$4 10@4 45.
Spring, clear and straight, \$3 50@3 85.
Winter patents, \$4 00@4 20.
Winter, clear and straight, \$3 50@3 85.
Corn Meal.—The market is quiet at 98@1 00
p bag, and \$2 25@2 30 p bbl; granulated \$2 50
@2 60 p bbl.

Graham Flour.—Trade continues quiet, with the market quoted at \$2 40@4 50 \$9 bbl. Ont Meal.—Quoted firm, \$3 75@\$3 85 \$9 bbl. for rolled, and \$4 15@4 25 for cut and ground. Rye Flour.—The market is quoted at \$2 85@ 3 50 P bbl. Corn.—Demand is quiet, with prices steady. No. 2, yellow, spot, 514c. Steamer yellow, new. No. 3, yellow, 514c.

Onts.—Quiet but steady. Clipped, fancy, spot, 36½@37½c. No. 2 clipped, white, 35½c. No. 3 clipped, white, 35½c. Heavier grades, spot, 35½@36c. Clipped, to ship, white, 36½@37½c.

Millfeed.—The market is steady for all kind Winter wheat, bran sacks, \$17 50@18 00. Winter wheat, middling sacks, \$16 10@18 75. Spring wheat, bran sacks, \$16 15@16 50. Spring wheat, middling sacks, \$16 50. Cottonseed meal for shipment, \$24 50.

# THE WOOL MARKET.

nwashed	fleece	e, fine,	Mic	hi	ga	n	 • •				150
			Om				 - 0				716
14	**	1-blood						_			21 0
44	44	-blood -blood -blood								_	21 0
	44	-blood									19 a
ne delain	e. Ohi	0							_		28 0
	Mie	higan					 		 _		25 0
ashed fle	999				-		 -	-	-	-	910

WEEDS IN LAWN .- O. W., Middlesex County, Mass.: We think that the spray which has been the price has increased. The reports of the well tested for killing charlock in wheat field was well tested for killing charlock in wheat field was also found to kill plantain, dandelions ragweed also found to kill plantain, dandelions ragweed and some others without harming wheat or the fine grass. This was to spray or sprinkle with a date \$5.25, and in 1898 \$6.20. It is said that those solution of one pound of sulphate of copper in four gallons of water, this being about the amount required for a square rod. The expense will be small compared to that of digging over the whole laws and taking out all the roots and if it said that those are not as many cattle in Texas now as in 1895 529, and in 1895 529. It is said that those are not as many cattle in Texas now as in 1895 529, and in 1895 5629. It is said that those are not as many cattle in Texas now as in 1895 529, and in 1895 5629. It is said that those are not as many cattle in Texas now as in 1895 529, and in 1895 5629. It is said that those are not as many cattle in Texas now as in 1895 5629, and in 1895 5629. It is said that those are not as many cattle in Texas now as in 1895 5629, and in 1895 5629. It is said that those are not as many cattle in Texas now as in 1895 5629, and in 1895 5629. It is said that those are not as many cattle in Texas now as in 1895 5629, and in 1895 5629. It is said that those are not as many cattle in Texas now as in 1895 5629, and in 1895 5629. It is said that those are not as many cattle in Texas now as in 1895 5629, and in 1895 5629. It is said that those are not as many cattle in Texas now as in 1895 5629, and in 1895 5629. It is said that those are not as many cattle in Texas now as in 1895 5629, and in 1895 5629. It is said that those are not as many cattle in Texas now as in 1895 5629, and in 1895 5629. It is said that those are not as many cattle in Texas now as in 1895 5629, and in 1895 5629. It is said that those are not as many cattle in Texas now as in 1895 5629, and in 1895 5629, and in 1895 5629. It is said that those are not as many cattle in Texas now as in 1895 5629, and in 1895 5629, and in 1895 5629. It is said that those are not as many cattle in Texas now as in 1895 5629, and in 1895 5629, and in 1895 5629. It is said that those are not as many cattle in Texas now as in 1895 5629, and in 1895 5629, a small compared to that of digging over the whole lawn, and taking out all the roots, and if it suc ceeds it may prove the better way, because if dug up and reseeded the weed seeds are probably there, and will start as quickly as the grass. It might be well to try one square rod first, and even with double the above amount. It can do no worse than to kill the grass as well as the weeds, and if it is destined to be dug over if the weeds are not killed there will be little harm done. Copperas or sulphate of iron used in the same way was also tested, but the results were not quite as satisfactory. It has been also reported from Facility of social we think two from England that nitrate of soda, we think two pounds to fifty gallons of water, has proved death to many weeds when used at the rate of about eight gallons to the acre, while it is a first-class fertilizer for the grass.

BARLEY AND OATS.

At the North Dakota Experiment Station they made a trial for nine months of the comparative value of feeding oats and barley to three horses and two mules. In every case of animals working in pairs at the same work, the one given bar-ley made less gain or lost more flesh, according to the work they were doing. When changed about the result was the same. The one that gained flesh on oats lost it on barley. Beside this if the barley feed was continued long, the animal that had it would refuse to eat the barley, sometimes for several meals. The rough fodder was the same, good timothy hay in all cases. They therefore decided that barley was not as valuable food for horses as oats when fed in equal weights.

It is a well-known fact to many, and unknown to many more, that an unusually wet season is not favorable to sugar development in either fruit or them can be used, as they must be all harvested to many more, that an unusually wet season is not favorable to sugar development in either fruit or vegetables. It is in such a season that we often hear complaints that strawberries and other ber ries are not as sweet as they should be even when seeming to be well ripened. The same thing has been noticed in melons and proven by analysis in sugar beets. The larger growth caused by wet weet here a by any low transfer or province in the must go into a silo or pit before many of them can be used, as they must go into a silo or pit before many of them can be used, as they must be all harvested for e they caused in the silo until it is wanted for feeding out. They use beet seed from France and Germany, but are not yet decided as to the best varieties. The crop grown has sugar beets. The larger growth caused by wet weather or by copious irrigation may look tempting, but it lacks the rich flavor that is the result ing, but it lacks the rich flavor that is the result primal object is the fattening of stock upon the of growing on dryer soil. Those who grow only pulp, but they had hoped to obtain sugar enough for home use should not select very wet soil if they like rich and high-flavored fruit or berries, ing the cattle feed as a waste product costing and if a new variety is tested in a wet season do not condemn its quality without another trial under other conditions.

Teached yet, and there seems to be two problems to solve before they can reach it, or success in

THE WEEDER AND IRON RAKE.

What the use of the iron-toothed rake in the garden is, the use of the weeder is in large fields. It is but an iron-toothed rake of a different pattern drawn by a horse, or two horses. It kills the weeds whose seeds have sprouted near the surface, and does not injure the crop whose seeds were put an inch or more deep, and both have their uses even before the crop comes up, when the rain or other cause has made the surface of the ground bake to a hard crust. To loosen this and make it fine not only enables the young plants to come up quicker and with less expenditure of plant energy, but it makes the surface soil an earth mulch to absorb moisture from the atmosphere and conserve that which is beneath, and draw it up from below to the point where plant roots can reach it. We know that the growth of an oak from an acorn dropped in a crevice of an oak from an acorn dropped in a circumstance of a rock can move heavy masses of stone for general use upon light soils, but in a strong and earth as it grows. At our Experiment Stasoil well filled with vegetable matter it is good soil well filled with vegetable matter it is good to the demonstrated that the growth of a squash could lift many tons, and we have read of mushrooms raising large paving stones, but we have not yet learned that in either case the growth which had such obstacles to contend against was any better or larger because of being offer way. There is nitrogen enough so that against was any better or larger because of being so confined or limited. Just so young plants may break through or lift up the crust of rainbeaten and sun-baked soil, but we do not think they grow any better or even as well for having to do this. So we say break up the surface soil and keep it fine with the weeder in the large fields, and with the iron tooth rake in the gar dens, and we think it will promote a more rapid and stronger growth of the plants. The light harrow with small, sharp teeth has proven a potash with it, which will make the wood stiffer and more hardy. The amount to use per acre PLUM OR PEACH CURCULIO.

The increase of peach orchards in Georgia is said to be accompanied by a corresponding in-crease in the curculio, so that there are as many

said to be accompanied by a corresponding increase in the curculio, so that there are as many to a tree as when there were but few trees. Mr. J. H. Hale, well known as a peach grower in Georgia and Connecticut, undertook to put up a systematic fight against them. He has two large frames covered with muslin, spreading as far as the branches of the trees, and each with a notch in the middle to fit around the trunk of the tree. Four men carry each [frame and quickly fit them around the tree. Another gang follows to jar the tree, and they quickly drop and lie upon the muslin as if dead. In this way he took all the pests from 250,000 trees at a cost of \$5000, or two cents per tree. By working several gangs at the same time he cleared fifty thousand trees a day of the pests, and at the end of each row the insects are deposited in a tin box, and each day's catch is counted before they are killed, that he may know whether they are kinded, that he may know whether they are increasing or decreasing. The returns from his orchards show that it pays to

Two hundred bushels of potatoes remove eighty pounds of "actual" Potash from the soil. Unless this quantity is returned to the soil. the following crop will materially decrease.



estroy them, instead of allowing them to destroy the fruit. The work is begun when the fruit is about the size of peas, and is continued regularly for two or three weeks. We have saved fruit on peach, plum and cherry trees and grape vines from the rose bug or rose chafer in this way, only that instead of making frames for our little lot we put rubber blankets and coats under the tree for them to fall on, and but from a few trees and vines in a village lot we took about three quarts of them the first morning, two the next morning and one the third, or enough to have destroyed dull.

State grades, 6-rowed, 65@70c.
State, 2-rowed, 60@65c.
Western grades, 65@70c.
Barley.—Quiet demand, with prices higher at 50@76c for No. 2 2-rowed State, and 42@57c for No. 22-rowed State. Feed barley, 46@483c.

Rye.—Quiet, \$3.05@3.60 p bbl. every fruit and every rose on the place. For them the work must be done early in the morning, as

Evidently there is a better chance for profit now in growing young stock either for the dairy or for beef than at any time in the past ten years, and perhaps in the last twenty years. But we have the statistics for the past ten years as sent out by the Agricultural Department at Washing-ton. In 1890 there were in the United States 36,849,024 cattle. In 1895,34,364,216. Since that time 505,345,042 cate times 505,45,305,205. Since that time there has been a steady decrease of about two million head per year, until in 1899 there were but 27,974,225. In 1890 there were 589 cattle to each one thousand inhabitants, and in 1899 only 373 to each thousand. As the number has decreased hundred thousand cattle in 1895, and at the clo of the war had but twenty-five thousand. The five or ten years ago farmers in New England or any of the United States could not raise or fatten beef profitably to sell at the price Western bee beet profitably to sell at the price. Western beet cattle cost when brought here, it does not follow that they cannot do both now. Six dollars and a quarter per hundred pounds in Brighton for the best grade of steers today should leave a margin for profit to the feeder, if he feeds to the best advantage, and if he grows his own young stock, and most of his own food for them, it seems as if nearly all was profit, or at least pay for his labor And while they are growing the manure heap is increasing in size, to help add fertility to the farm and increase its productiveness.

SUGAR BEETS AND CATTLE GROWING.

The Standard Cattle Company of Nebraska claims to have been almost forced into the growing of sugar beets and the establishment of a beet sugar factory by the failure to make the profit they desired or were used to making by feeding cattle upon corn. They found that the residuum or pulp left after the sugar was made from the beets was a valuable fattening food for cattle. To fairly and have built a sugar factory at a cost of \$900,000.

They find the cost of growing the beets to be \$12.38 per acre for labor, it being done by contract at \$6.92 for thinning and bunching, \$3.47 for hand hoeing, \$1.99 for cultivator. They find that in Nebraska the beets are not at their best for sugar making if harvested before Sept. 15, and thu contents have not been as high as expected. The nothing. This point they do not seem to have one of them may be enough, the growing of beets at less cost, or getting a higher sugar test from them. Thus far they have beets yielding about nine per cent. of sugar, while in Germany they reach an average of 13# per cent. To do this in Nebraska means the use of considerable amounts of fertilizer which may increase cost too much unless partly repaid in the crops following as ro

GROUND BONE AS FERTILIZER.

As a fertilizer for certain purposes ground raw one deserves a high place, if it is the genuine article, and is very finely ground. Much of that which is sold for that purpose is not fine enough and not only requires too long to become avail able, but in some cases never becomes so, as it seems to become coated or glazed over so that the acids of the soil cannot act upon it. The bone is not adapted for a fertilizer for field crops, or other way. There is nitrogen enough so that when used in the early spring it will promote a good growth of wood and foliage, just enough for a thrifty bush or vine, but not enough to continue that growth during the fall, while the phosphoric acid will help to make a growth of fruit and a juicier and better flavored fruit than would grow without it. It certainly lacks potash, and unless upon new soil its effects would be improved by using about half the same amount of muriate o must depend upon the number and size of plants but liberality is generally the best economy.

A Gold Mine for the Vacationist Free

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.
PROBATE COURT. To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of SARAH A. LYNCH, late of Somerville, in said County,

LYNCH, late of Somerville, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, certain instruments purporting to be the last will and testament—and one codicil—of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for probate, by Emma L. Pate and Martha Helen Bolton, who pray that letters testamentary may be issued to them, the executives therein named, without giving a surety on their official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the eleventh day of June, A. D. 1901, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioners are hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusetts Ploughman, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate, seven days at least before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. Mcintire, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this sixteenth day of May, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

### Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

WHEREAS, LEANDER B. CLEMENT of Somerville, in said County, has presented to said Court a petition praying that his name may be changed to that of LEANDER B. PORTER, for the reasons therein set forth:

All persons are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-fifth day of June, A. D. 1901, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTYRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this fifth day of June, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

### TO SETTLE AN ESTATE.

One hundred and fifty-acre farm for sale low; five miles from Brattleboro on the main road; 24 miles to station; rural delivery; cream taken at the door; house two stories, French roof, broad plazza on three sides, painted white, green blinds, surrounded by lovely shade of maple and elms; contains 14 rooms finished in hard wood, marble mantels, two marble fireplaces, splendld hard-wood floors, very convenient for doing work. This house cost to build, 19 years ago, 8900. Cornering on to this house is shed, containing carriage room, woodshed and tool room; joining this is a horse barn 30x46 eet, 12 horse stalls, tron cribs, grain and harness room, room for 16 tons of hay overhead, corn barn 18x24 feet, tobacco barn 2x28, cattle barn 36x70, with basement under the whole. All buildings are nicely painted, have slate roofs throughout, running water, 30 or 40 acres level mow land, cuts hay for 20 cows and teaud. This is a grand old estate, and will be sold to close the estate for the ridiculously small sum of £300. Blue print furnished for five cents in silver or stamps. Don't delay, but write at once.

GUNN & CO., Brattleboro, Vt.

# FARMERS' WANTS ONE CENT A WORD

Farmers' Want Department is established to allow the sale and exchange of Stock, Seeds, Fruits, etc., also Help or Situation Wanted. There is a charge of one cent per word only, including name, address or initials. No Display. Cash to accompany the order.

must have been a great reduction in South Africa ALL kinds of Hens wanted. Must be well. W., Box

management of standard and egg poultry, incu-tors, brooding, feeding chicks, etc., wants situation. Could become working partner on good-sized plant. ARTHUR O'CONNELL, Modena, Pa.

WANTED-Situation as warden and matron of alm

house; had experience; good reference, FRANKLIN STREET, Westfield, Mass. WANTED—On or before April 1, position as superintendent or butter maker in first class.

WANTED—June 1, strong boy, 16 years old, to work on country home for board and small salary until October. Write experience with horses and small kitchen garden. R., Box 2023, Boston.

ILL OWNERS in need of a miller who is thor oughly experienced on soft or Kansas hard wheat and who is reliable in every way, can find one with references by applying to INTERNATIONAL ROLLER MILLS, Sterling, Kan.

IGHT Brahmas, Prize Stock Cockerels and Pullets for sale cheap. I have more than I have room for. Eggs for sale. HARRYMOZLEY, Dracut, Mass.

GOR SALE—A water and steam power corn, feed and sawmill, with sufficient building for flouring machinery; two good dwelling houses, with 31 acres of good land. Situated in one of the healthlest, best corn and wheat-growing sections in the State. Want to change occupation on account of poor health. For further particulars address J. R. L. CHAMBLIN, Philomont, Loudoun Co., Va.

STALLIONS For Sale—One black Percheron, 4 years old, unsurpassed for style and action; 1 Shire 7 years old, a grand individual and breeder; sire, Wenona Albert. Also I high-grade Shire yearling. J. H. RICHERT, Mendota, Ill.

OR SALE—Nine registered Aberdeen-Angus bulls, 6 to 12 months old. Individual merit and breeding the best. JOHN L. GAISER, Charleston, Ill.

OXFORD Down and Cotswolds kept on separate farms 20 miles apart. Rams and ewes of each breed for sale. A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Ia. RUICKSHANK and BATES Shorthorns, young stock for sale. Write for prices. T. R. WEST-ROPE & SON, Harlan, Ia. OR SALE—Two high-bred Kentucky Jacks. 16 hands; black, white points. PHILLIPS & SULLIVAN, Lebanon, Ky.

ROTTING Mare for Sale—Dark bay, sire, Ben Eustin; 9 years old, 16 hands, sound, gentle fast, with high action, mark 2.21. Raised one coit. Would pace fast. Address F. F. SCOTT, Ross, O.

### Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX 88.

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of WIL-LIAM H. MORRIS, late of Somerville, in sald County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to Hereas, a said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Charles H. Williams of Somerville, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on his bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-fifth day of June, A. D. 1901, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Withess, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this fourth day of June, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

### Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.
PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of LYDIA L. STODDARD, late of Malden, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Mary F. Stoddard of Malden, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on her bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-fifth day of June, A. D. 1901, at nine o'clock in the forencon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this thirty-first day of May, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.
PROBATE COURT. To the heirs-at-law, next of kin and all other per sons interested in the estate of THOMAS CLARK, late of Melrose, in said County, de

sons interested in the estate of THOMAS CLARK, late of Melrose, in said County, de ceased.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Edward J. Clark and Frederick B. Pullen, who pray that letters testamentary may be issued to them, the executors therein named, without giving a surety on their official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex on the eleventh day of June A. D. 1901, at nine o'clock in the forenoon to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioners are hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachtusetts Ploughman, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate, seven days at least before said Court.

WHEREA S. CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twentieth day of May, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

S. H. FOLSOM. Register.

# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

IIDDLESEX, SS.

FYOUR Cat is not well send word to us. W. R. FARMS CO., Boston, Mass.

NE Webster & Hannum Bone Cutter for exchange. Worth \$25; never been used. KENT, Box 324, Boston.

OTHING better for your horse than Glosserine. See advertisement.

See advertisement.

Worth \$25 never been used. KENT, Box 324, Boston.

OTHING better for your horse than Glosserine. See advertisement.

See advertisement.

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See advertisement.

MOTHING better for your horse than Glosserine. See advertisement.

See advertisement.

MOTHING better for your horse than Glosserine. See advertisement.

Washing for the estate of said Court of all bearse for the state and application his hands among the next of kin and all others interested in the estate of kin and all others interested in the estate of the administrator of the estate of add Court to the estate of the balance in his hands among the next of kin of said deceased. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge in said County of the said Court of the balance in his hands among the next of kin of said deceased. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be probate of the said Court of the balance in his hands among the next of kin of said deceased. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge in said Court of the said Court of the said Court of the balance in his hands among the next of kin of said Court of the said Court of the

# COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

PROBATE COURT. To the heirs at law, next of kin and all other persons interested in the estate of SAMUEL WINSHIP, late of Wakefield, in said County, deceased

Sons interested in the estate of SAMUEL WINSHIP, late of Wakefield, in said County, deceased.

WINSHIP, late of Wakefield, in said County, deceased.

WINSHIP, late of Wakefield, in said County, deceased.

WINSHIP, late of Wakefield, in said County, of the layers experience; good references. Address M. H. PEASE, Warehouse Point, Ct.

MAMOTH Bronze Turkey Toms, 25 to 30 fbs, by 97-boint tom. B. P. Rock ckls. and Poland-China swine of the leading strains. A. H. MANN, Eldena, III.

M. B. TURKEYS For Sale—Toms weighing from 28 to 32 fbs, pullets from I to 19 fbs. Prices reasonable. Eggs in season. MRS. D. C. AMOS, Oakland, Ky.

SHORTHORNS—Sir Charming 4th 1314Il heads the herd. Young stock of both sexes for sale. V. R.

ELLIS Gardner, Kan.

SBARREL Michigan mill for sale, owing to the granted.

SBARREL Michigan mill for sale, owing to the granted.

SABELLA DALY Edwardsburg, Mich.

BUFF Cochins: young and yearling stock for sale. C. MYE, New Washington, O.

BUFF Cochins: young and yearling stock for sale. C. MYE, New Washington, O.

MANTED—June I, strong boy, 16 years old, to work

MANTED—June I, strong boy, 16 years old, to work

SAMOLLA Data where in first-class capacity, with stone for feed. Steam power. All in good condition, and said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachuseftrs PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpald, or delivering a copy of this citation to alk known persons interested in the estate of Wakefield, with stone of the leading strains. A. H. MANNLED on the testate will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, or Probate. by Arthur G. Walton of said Court, or Probate. by Arthur G. Walton of said Court, or Probate. by Arthur G. Walton of said Court, or Probate. by Arthur G. Walton of said Court, or Probate. by Arthur G. Walton of said Court, or Probate. by Arthur G. Walton of s

# Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin and all other persons interested in the estate of ELIZA F. WINN, late of Chelmsford, in said County, de-

Sons interested in the estate of Emilia vin Ni, late of Chelmsford, in said County, deceased, has been presented to said Gourt, or Probate, by Marcia H. Winn, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to her, the executrix therein named, without giving a surety on her official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Lowell, in said County of Middlesex, on the eighteenth day of June, A. D. 1901, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusettrs PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days at least before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. McINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-eighth day of May, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the estate of MARY DAKIN, late of Sudbury, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, Arthur A. Dakin, the administrator of the estate of said deceased, has
presented for allowance the first and final account of bis administration upon the estate of said

with high action, mark 2.21. Ralsed one coft. Would pace fast. Address F. F. SCOTT, Ross, O.

WANTED—Two second-hand grain elevator conveying the converted of the converted of

CORNELL

Buffalo.

THE cost by the pound or gallon is not the true measure of paint economy. Considering the cost of material and labor necessary to paint a house, Pure "old Dutch process" White Lead is the cheapest and, durability considered, by far the most economical, and is the only paint that will give permanent satisfaction.

The brands named in the margin are genuine.

By using National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, any desired shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving valuable

National Lead Co., 100 William Street, New York.

### Our Homes.

The Workbox. BABY'S CARRIAGE AFGHAN. (Two Colors.)

This afghan is knitted in squares of two colors. When Fleisher's soft and beautifully colored Germantown zephyr, blue and white, pink and white, yellow and white, etc., is used, the effect is charming. A pair

of coarsest steel or finest bone or rubber needles may be used. Do five rows of this across. Then reverse ployed, and a window should be opened for five rows. Repeat from star till you the gas to escape.

have ten rows of blocks, bind off loosely.

ing blocks of different colors. Border-Cast on 20 stitches, knit across

1st row-Twelve plain, (over, narrow), 3 times, over, 2 plain.

gether) 3 times, over 2 plain. times, over, 2 plain.

4th row-Fourteen plain, (over, purl 2 together) 3 times, over, 2 plain. 5th row-Fourteen plain, (over, narrow) 3

times, over, 2 plain.

times, over, 2 plain. 7th row-15 plain, (over, narrow) 3 times,

over, 2 plain. Bind off all but 18 stitches, 10 plain, (over, narrow) 3 times, over, 2 plain; bind

Repeat from first row. openings left by joining points run in rib-

### On the Care of the Eyes.

ses when reading for wheat a month, but to longer. If you find your eyes still treusling you, come back to me, but the animal or vegetable matter is most imporchances are that they will be all right.
People often injure their eyes by wearing duce unhealthful odors. Servants who do their task. In such cases as yours, the only seldom be trusted to do the work. The or a tumor of the brain may also cause them, difficulty is a slight straining of the muscles metal garbage can should be thoroughly by overwork, and a rest such is afforded by washed and scalded, rinsed with a solution the glasses, for a month generally, is suf- of carbolic acid and dried in the sun. ficient to restore them to their normal con-

"People who have no defect of vision seem to think that they never can have, and give their eyes all kinds of abuse. When reading, sewing or doing anything that reouires continuous use of the eve, one should close them at intervals, for a moment or the muscles.

"The work or book sho ld be held no and no one should never attempt to read or work by twilight or dim light of any kind. The common practice of reading in cars

there is a constant strain on the directing muscles. The same is true of reading when lying down. It is a mistake also to read when sleepy, as the muscles of accommodation and convergence are relaxed and the effort to work causes congestion of the blood vessels of the eyeball. "The cheap editions of popular books are

extremely hurtful to the sight, as a rule. One should not read a type too small to be seen readily at eighteen inches distance." It is said that blue eyes are structurally the weakest and brown the strongest and

students of lunacy state that in insane asylums there are more black and brown eyes than any other colors. Mental and temperamental traits also are

said to be indicated by certain characteristics of the eyes. Clear blue color accompanies a cheerful disposition, and blue-gray denotes a good deal of self-control, while green-gray eyes generally are indicative of a hasty temper. Small eyes are thought to be significant of cunning and deceit, and large eyes to indicate frankness and honesty. Large eyes that open widely signify a endency to rashness, but when the upper lid covers half or more of the pupil, cool deliberation may be expected.

Eyes too close together are likely to mean deceit and poor judgment. The proper distance between them is the length of one eye When the white of the eye shows beneath the pupil, nobility of character may be l, and a tendency to insanity is probable when the whole of the iris is visible.-New York Tribune.

# In Closing the House.

If the house is to be closed all summer without a caretaker to give it an occasional airing, it is a mistake to darken the rooms so that all sunlight is excluded. To be sure, closely drawn shades and closed blinds will keep out dust and prevent the furnishings from fading, but, on the other hand, moisture, moths, carpet bugs and offensive odors multiply in the dark. Healthful conditions should, in all domestic affairs, have the first consideration, for the welfare of the family the best a city man can do is to wear his hat is more important than the preservation of the household goods. The custom of leaving the general housecleaning until fall, which is on the increase, is not of unmixed good, for it allows the accumulated dust of the winter to vitiate the atmosphere and to

increase unsanitary conditions. small things carefully dusted and covered, eral weeks without it spoiling.

aside from a general dusting of woodwork and walls, little cleaning will be needed upon reopening it in the fall. Carpets that have been cleaned should not be put down until the return. These, with the rugs, should be sprinkled with naphtha, rolled in paper and put away in a dust-tight closet. Cover carpets that are to remain down with paper or cloths, previously brushing their edges with a stiff whisk broom, and pouring enough naphtha on the edges all around the room to soak through to the floor. Naphtha from a doctor.—Farmers' Voice. is one of the most useful exterminators of Cast on 35 stitches of blue for one block, moths and carpet bugs, but there should be (\*) knit 5 plain, purl 5, alternately across. no light or fire in the room where it is emand purl 5, knit 5 plain, alternately across after things are moistened with it, to allow

It is an excellent plan to brush the crev-Now make a white square the same. ices and creases of upholstered furniture Make enough colored and white squares to thoroughly and to pour into them naphtha serious in adults than in children, especially make afghan size desired. Sew the blocks in small quantities. Lace and muslin curtogether. Sew the blocks in strips, then tains should be washed and put away w strips together, always having adjoin- "rough dry." Fine lace curtains will, of let heavy draperies of silk, wool, etc., after plain, with the color used in the colored brisk shakings, hang in the shade in the side out, and so that there will be no unnecessary creases, sprinkle the woolen ones with 2d row—Thirteen plain, (over, purl 2 to-gether) 3 times, over 2 plain.

naphtha, pin them in sheets and put them in tight drawers or chests. If there is to be more prone to fits than others. 3d row-Thirteen plain, (over, narrow) 3 light in the room place the furniture out of range of the sun.

cheesecloth, the globes of the latter being suffering from such diseases. placed on the mantels. A canton flannel 6th row-Purl 15, (over, purl 2 together) 3 cloth should cover the piano. All statuary at the onset of one of the acute fevers, such on the piano and tables, where they will not convulsions have no special significance The trimming is pointed at both ends; now should all be rubbed with sweet oil and owing to a partial collapse of the lungs. sew to afghan by the points. Through the wrapped in soft paper. These should be put into a dry closet. Be sure that all utenbon, tying pretty bows at each four corners. sils are dry. If there is to be no one in the house it is a safe plan to turn the water off. leaving a few pailfuls for emergencies. No matches should be left about.

The roof should be examined, in order

A thorough examination of the cellar for duce unhealthful odors. Servants who do be caused by a great shock to the nervous

All the bed clothes should be aired, folded and put away, and the pillows and mattresses covered with clean sheets.-New York Tribune.

# The Cause of Baldness.

The hair of the head was evidently intended by nature as a protection to the delitwo, then look off at a distance. This rests cate brain substance, and it would no doubt answer this purpose admirably if it were given the opportunity, as we see it pernearer than is neces ary for clear vision, versely do in the case of savages, football the tissues forming the walls of the arteries players and others who need such protection and capillaries, of certain retained waste

It is enerally supposed that baldness is responsible for many visual troubles, as like gray hair, is a necessary accompani ment of advancing age, but this is only because the older a man is the more time he has had to neglect and abuse his hair, and so the more likely he is to have lost it. Some men are more prone to baldness than

which interferes with the proper blood-supply to the hair roots. This is often a family failing; but in such cases baldness might be prevented or postponed for many years by the great majority of men there is absolutely no reason why, if properly treated, the hair should not last as long as the man.

The chief cause of baldness is pressure by the hat, which constricts the blood-vessels and so interferes with the nutrition of the hair bulbs. It is probable, also, that the shutting off of light and air by the hat helps plentiful amount of dandruff.

There are many facts which go to prove the truth of this opinion. In the first place, women rarely become bald. They wear hats, it is true, but their hats are not airtight casings, nor doshey make pressure round the head like a man's hat. Then baldness is almost unknown among savages, who wear no hats, and is comparatively uncommon with men in the tropics, where very light hats are worn.

Laborers are less prone to baldness than professional and business men, This has led to the belief that brain work favors baldness by withdrawing blood from the scalp, but this is only self-flattery on the forminto croquettes, roll in egg and then in breach part of those who advance the theory. borers generally wear soft felt hats or caps. which are apt to be pushed to the back of the head, so that the scalp gets plenty of light and air.

As further proof, we find that the baldest en usually have sufficient hair at the back and on the sides of the head below the hat

The inference is plain-wear a soft hat or none at all. If custom forbids this, then as little as possible, and never to keep it on in the house or office.-Youth's Companion

Cooking School Knowledge. Dip smelts or fish of any sort in lemon juice when you wish to keep the flesh white If the house is thoroughly cleaned before the summer flight of the family, and all the of wet cheesecloth, you can keep it for sev-

When moulding a cream mixture or gelatine mixture have a mould just the right size. It is not so apt to break when turned out as if the mould is too large.

A cup of butter means sixteen tablespoonfuls. When we measure butter in a up, we measure it packed solid. A spatula is very nice for turning cakes

nelets and small fish.

Never leave a lemon or any acid jelly in a tin mould over night, because it spoils the ste. Agate or earthenware moulds are best. If the gelatine in an earthen mould does not come out readily at first set in a dish of hot water for a minute or wet a dish towel and set the dish on it. Be careful that it loesn't stay too long.

Always strain a custard to take out the spiral spring which balances the yolk in the

One cup of sauce means one cup of liquid egardless of the amount of thickening and

### butter that you use.—Good Housekeeping. Well Worth Knowing.

We had an accident happen at our house a short time ago which I think well worth telling. Our little boy, aged two and onehalf years, put a Damson plum seed up his nose, and in trying to get it out had pushed it so far up the nostril that only the tip of the seed could be seen. After trying different ways to extract it, and only succeeding in pushing it further up, we took him to the doctor, who merely put one finger on the opposite nostril to close it and blew in his mouth; the seed dropped out on his lip. We were more than willing to pay the fifty cents charged for the knowledge of this simple remedy, and it may be worth just as much to many parents, who, like us, live many miles

### Convulsions.

The sight of a person in convulsions is terrifying, but in the great majority of cases the sufferer is in no immediate danger. Whether or not the convulsion foreshadows a serious ending depends upon a variety of causes. As a rule, convulsions are more very young children.

Two things are necessary for the occur rence of convulsions: first, an unstable concourse, be sent to the cleaners. It is well to dition of the nervous system,-the predisposing cause,-and secondly, some exciting cause sufficient to disorder the weakened open air for a time. Then fold them wrong nerve centres. The instability of the nervous system is more pronounced in children than in adults, and seems often to be heredimore prone to fits than others.

Certain chronic diseases of nutrition, such as rickets, are associated with an irritabil-All mirrors, pictures and chandeliers ity of the brain and spinal cord, and convulshould be carefully wiped and covered with sions are peculiarly frequent in children

Convulsions in children are very commo and bric-a-brac should be covered and put as scarlatina or measles. At that time the be broken when the rooms are being re- but when occurring later during an attack of arranged in the fall. The silver will, of scarlet fever, they may point to the existcourse, be sent in boxes or canton flannel ence of kidney disease. In whooping cough bags to the safety vault. The blades of convulsions are sometimes produced in consteel knives and times of the carving forks sequence of deficient aeration of the blood,

In children, convulsions are perhaps mos commonly the result of some disorder of the digestive tract, caused by the presence of indigestible material in the stomach or bow-Inflammation of the ear is another com-

mon exciting cause of convulsions, but topics, doctors often disagree. An oculist said vesterday to a patient is. Wear these and damage from hard summer rains be very seldom causes convulsions unless the and painful.

be due to hysteria or to epilepsy. They may added. both in children and in adults.

Whatever the cause, it will be safe to put bath—say at a temperature of about 96° or cool, stand on the ice until chilled.

Nerve sedatives are usually prescribed in accompaniment for fresh strawberries. The old the hope of preventing a second convulsion, but the cause, if discoverable, must, of half their weight of flour and the juice and rind of but the cause, if discoverable, must, of course, be removed.—Youth's Companion.

# Old Age as a Disease.

Arterio-capillary fibrosis, the characteristic disorder of old age, is not physiologic-is not natural—but is simply the deposit within matters. And, such being the case, arterio capillary fibrosis, like all other disorders can be prevented by proper means.

The secret, then, of maintaining the body in the highest health is, first, to give it only food likely to be digested, and not to undergo such changes as will cause it to become waste matter, and, secondly, to keep the exothers because of thinness of the scalp, creting organs in such active condition as to insure the removal of all the waste formed within or by the body or introduced into the

Now, reasoning from these premises, let care. In a few instances the hair falls out us consider what peculiarities of structure similar in shape, have never really gone out of as a result of some special disease, but for and function would seem to be most conducive to longevity, and then let us see if on examination of those who attain longevity we find corresponding characteristics. If so we have, indeed, the basis for a rational discussion of the subject.

In the first place we note that the prime consideration in the prevention of disease (arterio-capillary fibrosis as well as others the mischief. An unhealthy condition of is to take in a minimum of waste-producing the scalp results, the sign of which is a matter. This condition can be met only by a diet consisting of a small quantity of simple foods. Theoretically, then, the first requirement for longevity should be frugality as regards diet. Food excessive in quantity or variety cannot be properly digested and becomes largely waste matter.—Health perhaps two inches wide, whithis gown at the lower edge. Culture.

### Domestic Hints. RICE CROQUETTES.

Nothing is nicer than these made creamy and delicious: Take two cupfuls of cooked rice and add the yolks of two eggs, well beaten, some chopped parsley, a tablespoonful and a half of butter, a little pepper and nutmeg. Stir over the fire till the mixture is well blended. When cold, crumbs, and fry in boiling fat. The inside of these croquettes should be like a thick custard.

To make them, beat the yolk of one large egg, add to it one cupful of milk and two saltspoonfuls of salt, mixing them thoroughly, and then beat in gradually three-quarters of a cupful of graham and the same amount of wheat flour. When the mixture is smooth and foamy fold in the stifflyeaten white of the egg. Fill hot muffin irons bout one-third full of the batter and bake for about twenty-five minutes.

TOMATO SAUCE. Stew half can tomatoes with one teaspoon mixed whole spice. Cook one tablespoon onlon in one tablespoon butter till yellow; add one level oon cornstarch, and stir into the tomato

and one teaspoon vanilla. Strain into a buttered mould, piaced in a pan of warm water and bake thirty minutes or till firm. When cool, turn out and pour caramel sauce over it. For the sauce melt another half cup sugar and when brown add

ALMOND BLANC MANGE. One and one-quarter ounces of gelatin, one quart of new milk, a little rosewater, a small very fine, a little lemon peel and sugar to taste First soak the gelatin in the milk for two then simmer altogether till dissolved and strain into a mould. Serve cold with a nice boiled cus tard or whipped cream.

One cupful of milk, two cupfuls of flour, two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one egg, one tablespoonful of melted butter, and a pinch of

salt. Beat well together, and bake in buttered patty pans in a quick oven.

### Hints to Housekeepers.

Use freshly boiling water in making tea and offee; boiling, because if below the boiling point t would not extract their stimulating princ reshly boiling, because long cooking renders i flat and tasteless.

Equal quantities of blanched almonds, English alnuts or other nuts, and of crisp celery cut into pieces a half-inch long, served on lettuce or cress make an excellent salad. It is said that muriatic acid should never h

laced near tins, even when it is tightly corked, because it will ruin them.

To develop the delightful aroma and flavor of coffee, it is necessary to roast it. After roasting it quickly deteriorates. Therefore buy in small quantities and keep perfectly airtight. Keep the coffee-pot well aired and scrupulously clean, as coffee readily absorbs foreign odors; sweeten oc casionally by boiling in it a solution of soda or borax. Close the spout of the coffee-pot while making coffee to prevent the escape of steam the flavor will be better and less cream required In children, as in adults, convulsions may if the cream is put in the cup before the coffee is

The time is at hand when the lemonade will slong after they have performed not appreciate the importance of this can system, such as a severe fright. Meningitis again be wanted. The best is made from boiling four small lemons into an earthern bowl. Add two tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar and the grated rind of one lemon. Turn in four cupfuls

A fresh spongecake, broken, not cut, is the best half a large lemon. Separate the yolks and whites and beat both very light, mixing the sugar in the yolks. Next add the lemon and half the flour and half the whites and continue until all have been used, being careful to fold or cut the ingredients together rather than to stir them. Bake in a greased tin with an opening in the centre in a quick oven forty-five minutes.

# Fashion Motes.

icks around the edge are very chic with carved

handles of ivory.

•• White silk roses with black velvet leaves make a lovely trimming on a white straw ha

.\*. The linen batiste collar with lace applica-

ons is favored especially by Parisian dress designers. It is large, drooping well over the shoulder, and appears on almost all the gowns.

• The vogue for large Gainsborough hats is xpected on account of the recovery of the lost ichess of Devonshire, but large hats, very

and has some noticeable features. One is a princess effect in front, there being a front panel carried from the waist down the skirt without a a little bodice of some gayly flowered material, broad and pointed in the back, narrowing as it passes round to the front, where it ends on either

.\* A charming little white gown is of a thin material which has the effect of chiffon, but with more body. It is appliqued with Chantilly lace. This is set on the lower half of the skirt, set delifately in applications, shorter in front and sloping up in the back, as the more far slope. The bodice is covered with the applica- theatres. tions of the Chantilly, and a little bit of color is given by aflowered slik belt fastening in the back.

• Parisian summer wraps are of three-quarter length, and made of alternate stripes of lace and length, and made of alternate stripes of lace and lace

feature of this gown is in the four deep bias tuck

narrow black velvet ribbon.

••• Cut out flowers of chintz or cretonne are the latest novelty in trimming for summer cloth gowns. The flowers show to best advantage is outlined with a light embroidery of fine golds. narrow black velvet ribbon. outlined with a light embroidery of fine gold thread. With the most stylish costumes the parasol follows suit in point of appliqued flowers . A pretty toilette of pale coral pink crepe as two deep flounces of white embroidered Indian muslin, divided by a garland of appliqued daisies. The same applique appears on the pockets and cuffs of the Louis XVI. vest, while rills of Indian muslin fall from the sleeves. es Lace medallions are becoming extremely popular. Medallions of black lace, over amber velvet, have a handsome effect on a white satin

••• On a white satin wedding gown large gradu ted medallions of embroidered net farm a pretty

six eggs beaten slightly, one-half teaspoon sait | transparent lace yokes, will be a favorite combinde chine has yoke and sleeve of transparent lace while the fichu is fastened at the side with sprays of orange b •• One of the latest fancies in jewelry is the 'Carmen' bracelet. It is of scroll pattern,

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"Carmen" bracelet. It is of scroll pattern, nearly an inch wide, and is worn in either gold or . Very quaint and pretty are the lace fichus

••• White petticoats of sheer fine lawn have resumed their rightful sway in the world of fashion this season, and developed great possibilities in the way of decoration. Exquisite flounces or fine embroidery are edged with lace, lace insertion and motifs are inset in all sorts of designs, and lace frills fall over each other quite as generously as if the garment were to be worn on the outside. In fact, these fancy skirts are worn for neglige with fancy sacques. Colored lawn skirts are very pretty indeed to wear with wash gowns, and then there are dainty petticoats of thin wash silk, trimmed prettily with lace.

### Curious facts.

-The lowest tides, where any exist at all, tion; above all, on the same grim conditions to rise and fall. -There has been invented a machine which

in ten hours will paste paper labels on one hundred thousand tin cans. The cans roll down a hute, and each in its journey picks up a label. he use of "substitutes and preservatives," eyes of our Redeemer looking upon us personally ninety-five per cent. of the medical men declared one by one; His voice speaking to us as He spoke

Chicago. One enterprising individual has found that the bee keeps just as busy storing away nectar in a home on the third floor as in a hollow tree in the woods.

Brazil, has now been measured, and the results from the base and is eighty-five feet high.

—A human body contains some of the small things of nature. The blood, for example, is a colorless liquid,in which little red globules are floating globules, and they are susceptible of division into smaller globules still.

-The medical faculty of the University of Heidelburg has made an interesting report on the electric, upon the eyes. They decided that the incandescent light is not harmful, and specially recommend electricity for lighting halls and places of entertainment.

—Adjustable Authors: The most cheerfu author, Samuel Smiles; the noisiest, Howells the tallest, Longfellow; the most flowery, Haw thorne; the holiest, Pope; the happiest, Gay; the most amusing. Thomas Tickell: the most flery Burns; the most talkative, Chatterton: the mos distressed, Akenside.

-The United States Supreme Court sticks to its quill pens. Before the days of steel pens. instructions were given to have a certain number of quills placed on the desks for the use of mem rs of the court. According to the Washington Star, no one has ever dared interfere with the custom once established, and the quill pen doubtless still has a long life in the court.

-A marked rise in the level of the Dead Sea has been noted. A broad lagoon has been formed on the north side of the Jordan delt. The water the whole bottom of the Dead Sea has been raised

# Historical.

-There are two original portraits of Frank-••• A pale blue cotton mousseline made up with lin in the Boston Public Library, one by Duples.

Brussels lace is a handsome and expensive gown, six presented by Hon Edward Brooks; the other presented by Hon. Edward Brooks; the other by Greuze, presented by Gardner Brewer.

Harrison, whose "rope field" was on Purchase break. There is a waist line at the back given by street, at the foot of Summer; the former street Alphonse XIII., King of Spain: Osci, a little bodice of some gayly flowered material, now occupies the ground. From this circum- of Sweden and Norway; Ernest Bro stance arises the name Purchase, part of the way having been thus secured. Harrison first exer- tan of Turkey. side of the waist, sloping down to aid in produc-ing the desired long-waisted effect. There is no the selectmen not to license a rival artisan in other bright color in any other part of the gown. the town. Isaac P Davis, whose middle-name is The little flowered bodice is finished with six the capital letter only, was the last rope-maker the volcanoes of Lipari; some around with a narrow velvet ribbon which is tied in a loose bow below them. Another pretty now covered by the Tremont Temple. -The old Tremont Theatre stood on the spot trachtye lava rendered light by

corner-stone was laid on the morning of July 4, sists es wide, which finish the skirt of 1827. The theatre was built so rapidly that a per- 12.27 per cent., potash 4.73 formance took place on the twenty-fourth of 4.52 per cent., iron oxide 2.31 per September. "Wives as They Were and Maids as lime and other They Are" was the piece chosen by Mr. The largest yield of best stot Pelby. Ostinelli, the father of the famous from Monte Chirica, with its accelliza Biscaccianti, led the orchestra. W. R. Monte Pilato and Forgia Vecchia Blake read the prize address, the same eminent of Lipari. The stone is obtained comedian so long connected with the New York though it is sometimes found ne

ength, and made of alternate stripes of lace and Paine, the same who afterwards changed his in the sheds of the merchants. ager. The theatre was also called the Old Drury, and upward, are allowed to crumi after Drury Lane, London. In 1798, while under to their cleavage, into so-called "list of the property of Power Lane, London, Lane, Lane after Drury Lane, London. In 1798, while under the management of Barrett and Harper, the the pumice is then assorted to its house was destroyed by fire, leaving only the brick walls standing. The theatre was soon remedium "correnti" and small "pure the standing of t pullt and opened in 1798 under the management two inches downward. of Mr. Hodgkinson with "Wives as they Were." | marily a matter of texture.

—The first war-ship built in Boston was a used almost exclusively for

Goodwin,—afterwards Tilley's wharf,—a short distance from Charlestown belden distance from Charlestown bridge. She was used for smoothing oilcloth; others ordered by the Continental Congress, and Thomas
Cushing, afterwards lieutenant governor, then
agent of the government, took possession of the then converted into cakes of variables. the tomato. Season with salt and paprika.

CARAMEL CUSTARD.

Melt and stir one-half cup of sugar in an omelet pan; when light brown, add two tablespoons water, and stir into one quart scalded milk. Add

ated medallions of embroidered net farm a pretty dwelling house, stores, wharf and yard of Good-willing with the aid of some adhes red willing house, stores, wharf and yard of Good-willing with the aid of some adhes red willing house, stores, wharf and yard of Good-willing with the aid of some adhes red willing house, stores, wharf and yard of Good-willing with the aid of some adhes red willing house, stores, wharf and yard of Good-willing with the aid of some adhes red willing house, stores, wharf and yard of Good-willing with the aid of some adhes red willing house, stores, wharf and yard of Good-willing with the aid of some adhes red willing house, stores, wharf and yard of Good-willing with the aid of some adhes red willing house, stores, wharf and yard of Good-willing with the aid of some adhes red willing house, stores, wharf and yard of Good-willing with the aid of some adhes red willing house, stores, wharf and yard of Good-willing with the aid of some adhes red willing house, stores, wharf and yard of Good-willing with the aid of some adhes red willing house, stores, wharf and yard of Good-willing with the aid of some adhes red willing house, stores, wharf and yard of Good-willing with the aid of some adhes red willing house, stores, wharf and yard of Good-willing with the aid of some adhes red willing house, stores, wharf and yard of Good-willing with the aid of some adhes red willing house, stores, wharf and yard of Good-willing with the aid of some adhes red willing house, stores, wharf and yard of Good-willing with the aid of some adhes red willing house, stores, wharf and yard of Good-willing with the aid of some adhes red willing house, stores, wharf and yard of Good-willing with the aid of some adhes red willing house, stores, wharf and yard of Good-willing with the aid of some adhes red willing

### Gems of Thought.

Breed is stronger than pasture. - George

.Better one suffer, than a nation grieve .-Dryden. .. By medicine life may be prolonged, yet death

will seize the doctor too.-Shakspere and berthas to wear with thin gowns as a shoulder wrap, and a befitting accompaniment to the be-.... Blows are sarcasms turned stupid: which is

happiness, but a craving for peace; not a wish for the gratification of every desire, but a craving for the repose of acquiescence in the will of God and it is this which Christianity pro-Christianity does not promise happiness, but it does promise peace.-F. W. Robertson. ....There is no security for perseverance ex

sible. A boat ascending a running stream falls back as soon as it ceases to advance. To hold its place is impossible, unless it gain upon the stream. So in the spiritual life. ... To be honest, to be kind, to earn a little and to spend less; to make upon the whole a family happier by his presence; to renounce where that shall be necessary, and not to be embittered; to keep a few friends, but these without capitula-

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cept in always advancing. To stand still is im-

keep friends with himself-here is a task for that a man has of fortitude and delicacy.-Robert .... In the joy of the Resurrection we shall se the countenance of the Friend Who has loved us, sorrowed for us, died for us; the countenance of -At an English commission of inquiry into the Son of God fixed upon each one of us; the

cially for children and weak, sickly people."

—Cultivating ordinary honey bees in a modern apartment house has been accomplished in from the lighthouse; all the time and every night this light is flashed out from you if you are God's "Let your light so shine." flash it, let it shine; just have it, and then let it —The meteorite which fell at Porto Alegre, shine. You cannot let it shine unless you have azil, has now been measured, and the results it, and if you have it you cannot keep it from

# Motes and Queries.

VICTIMS OF ANARCHY.-" R. W. C.": King Italy, on the evening of July 29, 1900. Humbert Aug. 9, and Victor Emmanuel III. reigns effect of the incandescent light, whether gas or father's stead. Humbert was a victim of pure anarchy. It is a curious fact in the rec anarchistic assassination in recent years that the Carnot was slain by Santo, June 24, 1894; Canovas murdered the Empress of Austria in September 1898. Italian anarchists unsuccessfully at tempted the lives of Crispi in 1894 and of Diaz

PRESENT RULERS OF EUROPEAN COUN

TRIES.—"W. H. H.": The present rulers of European countries are: Francis Joseph. Emperol

of Austria-Hungary: Leopold II., King

gium; Ferdinand, Prince of Bulgaria: IX., King of Denmark; Emile Loubet. Otto, King of Bayaria: Albert, King Frederick, Grand Duke of Baden; Erne V., Grand Duke of Hesse; Alexander of Lippe-Detmold (a regency); Francis IV., Grand Duke of 3 Schwertn (a regency): Frederick William Duke of Oldenburg: Ernest, Duke Attenburg; Leopold, Duke of Say and Gotha; George II., Duke of ingen; Karl Alexander, Grand Duke Weimar; Frederick, Prince of Waldee Edward VII., King of Gr at Britain George, King of Greece; Victor Emi King of Italy; Adolphus, Grand Duke bourg; Albert, Prince of Monaco: W Queen of the Netherlands; Carlos, A tugal ; Charles, King of Roumania : \ Emperor of Russia; Alexander, Kit

dent of Switzerland, and Abdul Ha

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### Poetry.

### A VISION.

I know not what the radiant vision wore, It was some sheeny drapery, of the hue That edging sunset clouds when day is o'er, Faints into lilac on the twilight's blue; the color of the heather sunlit through and

I know not what, divine withheld, she thought. She had a look of rapture in her eyes, As if from looking eastward she had caught, Glad intimations from the morning skies, That held her soul enthralled with mystic

I know not where the radiant vision went, she left no flowers that I her way might trace, As loved of Dis, and yet I am content, She will come back the heart of spring to grace, And with the hyacinths take her hyacinthine MRS. WHITON-STONE.

### A SPRING MORNING.

oh! fair the glorious morning wakes to life, With all its chirping birds and lowing flocks, Its greening fields and moss-bespangled rocks And all the floating scents, on breezes rife! Cares may have pressed; and sharp as is a knife, Friends may, have left us sad; or, careless, all, The crowds have passed; but this great festival Has power to glorify the toiler's strife!

I look from glowing headlands bathed in fire, Far to the sloping coast which breakers kiss; And all the view-a boundless scene of bliss-Calls, like a trumpet voice, "Aspire! Aspire!'
Life is not low while beauty girds the view; And, though men fail, God's seasons still are

> \_\_\_\_ ON A DOG DREAMING.

# A dream having frightened my slumber,

In my reading lamp's mellow shine, I sit in a chair unaccustomed, For Tracy is sleeping in mine

I am reading a book psychologic, Which is deep but not overly broad, Which holds that in making the hum There was thorough exhaustion of God.

A whimper!-And Tracy is dreaming!-A yelp!-He is after the A gasp!-He awakes!-He has missed it! He is hanging his head in his shame!

We are living together, Tracy,
A life that is common, 'twould seem; We love, and we hate, and we worry, A little we think,—and we dream -From the Dog Fancier.

# THE HEART OF THE TREE.

What does he plant who plants a tree? He plants a friend of sun and sky; He plants the flag of breezes free; The shaft of beauty towering high: or song and mother-croon of bird In hushed and happy twilight heard-

The treble of heaven's harmony,— These things he plants who plants a tree. What does he plant who plants a tree?

He plants cool shade and tender rain, And seed and bud of days to be, And years that fade and flush again; plants the glory of the plain;

He plants the forest's heritage; The harvest of the coming age; by that unborn eyes shall see,—

These things he plants who plants a tree. What does he plant who plants a tree?

dants, in sap and leaf and wood, of home and loyalty far-east thought of civil good,-

lessing on the neighborhood io in the hollow of his hand ds all the growth of all our land,on's growth from sea to sea this heart who plants a tree.

# THE VALIANT LOVER.

I brood and shall I grieve, my heart upon my sleeve, cironies of Love and mourn the sweets thereof, the bitter fates decree

-ease burgeons not for me? although we may not press,

lip, nor hand in hand summer-lilied land

hove the depths of dole! in her white constancy,

h leagues part us like the sea; m ways that now diverge 's time shall meet and merge; hat life shall one day seem

llard, in The Woman's Home Com nan who thinks ne knows it a

sturbs not your repose, tell you all he knows. -+--

ad a little hen, feminine and queer; ike smoke when eggs were cheap,

opped when eggs were dear,

The Onlooker Tis hard at first to see it all aright;

blows her trump to summon back red troop; yet, through the clouded litter tears, we learn to look on the kindness of God's face,

dark, and heaven is shining through. -James Russell Lowell. Widow—But a lonely old man is a very sac

Miscellaneous.

Cupid, M. D. Scene-The waiting-room at a medical special-

Characters—The Major-General; the Widow. (Enter the Major-General, C.)

General (speaking off)-Say Major-General, not General! Major-General! (Comes down.) Confound these fellows! I have to pay my tradesmen half as much again for being a major-general as I had when I was a colonel. There's a regular graduated tax in London for old soldiers. Colonel so much, major-general so much more. Con-found 'em! And half of 'em don't know the difference between a general and a major-general, and want to charge me as if I were a field marshal. Thank the Lord, I'm the only one ere, except the victim in the torture chamber, so perhaps I shan't be kept waiting more than a couple of hours. Humph! Weekly papers! Illustrated papers! I used to read 'em when I was in India, but since I've retired and this confounded fellow has been tinkering at my liver I hate the sight of 'em. How can a man enjoy the papers at his club when they remind him of RADWAY'S PILLS. By so doing the doctor's waiting-room? I'll enter a protest against the custom. (Collects the illustrated papers and sits on them.) Now, then, where's The Lancet? Something cheerful about sawing off other fellows' legs will suit me, a sort of sherry and bitters before the feast that's to come. Here we are! (Voices heard without.) Lord love us, here's a woman! They're always rushing off to the doctor, though what on earth they ever have the matter with them that couldn't be cured with a bread pill beats me. But I suppose the doctors must live.

(The Widow is shown in, C.)

Widow (sitting L.)-What a nuisance. One of hose horrid old retired generals, I suppose. Now shall be kept waiting for hours while he dilates on his imaginary ailments. What can a rough, strong man have the matter with him? Liver, of course! That's overeating and too many whiskey pegs. Men are so greedy! Well, I suppose I must resign myself to looking at the illustrated papers, as usual. Strange, I don't see any of them! I'm afraid to ring and ask the pompous butler; he might be reading them in the pantry. I'll ask the liverish old gentleman; perhaps he's seen them. (Coughs.) Ahem! I beg your

General-I beg yours, ma'am. (Aside.) Now, what does she want with me? A widow, evidently. No use trying it on with an old dog-fox like me. Seen too much of 'em in India.

Widow-I'm sorry to interrupt you, but have you seen the illustrated papers?
General—No, ma'am, I haven't, and I don't mean to. If you read 'em here, how can you en-

Widow-But I haven't got a club, and I want to read them here, as I shall have hours to wait—
(aside) thanks to you. (Looks about.) Why, he's sitting on them, the old wretch! But I'll have them out if I die for it. (Aloud.) I'm sorry to disturb you, but I think the papers are behind your chair.

General-Behind my chair? Confound the oman! Impossible, ma'am! Why, so they are! Widow—Perhaps the butler put them there. General-The butler! No, ma'am. No butler would dare to take such atliberty. (Rises.)

Widow—Doctors' butlers are capable of anything. Thank you, if you will let me have them. General (still holding them)—Madam, let me advise you. I have had plenty of experience. Don't look at these papers. I don't know what is the matter with you, whether you are going to be trepanned like a poor fellow I have been reading of in "The Lancet" or have a leg off or an eve out; but, whatever it is, don't read 'em. They will always bring back the remembrance; you will always feel as if your leg were coming off again; they will always taste of the surgery. I can hardly look at 'em now-they remind me of my, liver. Take an old-middle-aged man's ad-

vice, and don't read 'em. Sit on 'em.
Widow (aside)—Oh, that's how they came on -William Joseph Galligher, in Chambers's Journal.

Willow (aside)—In the last I'm not going to have anything out or off, and I need soothing. (Takes papers.) Thank you very much!

> General-Well, if you will read 'em, of course you must. But I've warned you. (Sits.) Widow (after a pause)-I'm sorry to interrupt you again, but your voice and manner seem

> strangely familiar to me.
>
> General—No, ma'am, they're not! Impossible quite impossible! I've been in India and the oudan for thirty years, on and off. Impossible: Aside.) Confound the woman! Widow—Why impossible? I was born in India.

General-God bless my soul! Ah! but you had to leave it at a very early age. Children of your generation were always sent home to school. Aside.) And a great relief it was! Widow (aside)-My generation? What does he

mean by my generation? General—And I didn't go out until I joined the ervice. Widow—Ah! then we must have arrived in

India about the same time. General-Yes, but not by the same route,

Widow-But it was in England that I knew you. Don't you remember Wilsford, Captain-General—Major-General, ma'am—Major-General retired! Yes, I do remember Wilsford, but

Widow-You were at home on sick leave, and we played croquet.

re payeu croquet.

General—Croquet! 1? Never: Croquet!

Widow—Indeed you did! And when I was roqueted into the bushes you used to help me out.

I'll take blue." General-God bless my soul! Why, you're never little Mary?

Widow-Yes, I am-little Mary. General—But you've grown. Widow—People do grow in thirty years, Gen-

General-Major-General! So you are little Mary? Well, well! I've forgotten what your

since those days. General—You're married?

General—Not a bit! All our family turn gray young. Thirty years ago, thirty years ago! Perhaps you're right. Why, I must be getting a battothem. It was hard to tell whether the cries was a start of the control of the tered old thing. I've had fever and ague, sword were of terror or merriment. wounds from the Afghans and bullet wounds What had happened? from the Dervishes. I've got a slug about me

widow (starting)—Good neavens: The horrid creature! How can you touch such a horrid, slimy thing? Don't let it loose, General! bright little eyes had spied the string hangin from the balloon. A flash of the brown wingsslimy thing? Don't let it loose, General! General-Major-General! Is she mad? I wish and the balloon was moving away.

I could get at it. A man doesn't carry a bullet in his body if he can get rid of it.

Widow—A bullet? I thought you said a slug!
General—So I did. They're the same thing,

aren't they? She's mad!
Widow—I'm so glad it's only a bullet! I thought it was a slug, and never could bear snakes; they get on my perves so. snakes; they get on my nerves so. General (aside)—Snakes? Get on her nerves? She's not mad. She's a dipsomaniac, and old Thingamajig is treating her for it. And little

Mary has come to this! A dipsomaniac! Widow-My nerves are so shattered! General-They call it nerves, do they? Widow-And the doctor is so clever with

General-I dare say. He tells you what to

Widow-Yes. One or two things. General-Of course! (Aside.) Nips between Well, she doesn't mind acknowledging it. But fancy little Mary ending as a dipsoma

Widow—And you—are you also a patient? General—Yes, but not for the same complaint. Widow-No, of course not! Men never suffer from nerves.

General—Don't they? I've known one or two

But then, it's called by another name when men suffer from it.

Widow—Ah, I suppose so! It isn't your com-General-Good Lord, no! I have a touch o

Widow-Ah, you want to be taken care of You ought to have married, General. General—Major-General! Not I, ma'am. Bad

thing to marry too young. Nothing ages a man

General—Perhaps, perhaps; but not so bad as a he..pecked old man. A man should never marry until he's come to years of discretion. (Pause). Do you know, I've a sort of recollection weren't we-a-um-engaged in a sort of a kind

Widow-In the usual way, I believe. You surely hadn't forgotten that? General-Of course not! But thirty years is a

long time ago.
Widow—I believe you had forgotten little Mary!

who do that. Widow-But I didn't want to marry anybody

General-Now, if little Mary had only waited, Widow-Little Marys can't wait forever. General—They say patience is a virtue.
Widow—Yes, and virtue is its own reward. A

nice sort of reward to be an old maid all one's days. General-Well, well! You recommend mar-riage for my liver. What does the doctor recom-

afternoon tea, which I love, and ordered me ioned.—Maeterlinck. whiskey and soda, which I hate. He says tea has ruined my nerves. General—Then she isn't a dipsomaniac, after all! (Aloud.) He does not recommend marriage

to you, then? Widow—No, not in so many words. General—That's a pity! Well, I shall think over what you've said.

General-Thirty years ago! I thought of marriage then, when I was only a captain and could not afford it; and, now that I am a Major-General retired on half pay, I suppose marriage will not think of me. I had forgotten all about it until I met you again.

Widow—It's never too late to mend, General.
General—Major-General! Well, I might mend even now, but only on one condition.
Widow—Really? What is that? General-That you find me another little Mary.

General-Instead of the one who would not wait.
Widow—Perhaps.
General—The little Mary of thirty years ago
would not wait. But I have waited. Ask her if

Widow-Oh, General! General—Major-General!
Widow—She will; I'm sure she will—if you ask

she will come back.

(They embrace.) Widow-And what about the dector? General-We'll be our own doctors for the uture.

Widow—And the butler, how shall we pass this power for usefulness. To feel that this ever-flowing current of events is

General—I've got my fee here in paper. I'll choice or von ton is to stand helpless— if not hopeless—before the spectacle of him off. Come, Mary, let us go before the patient is released and I am summoned. (Picking up hat and stick) hat and stick.) Widow-But your liver? General-Oh, I haven't time to think of that!

And your nerves? Widow-l've torgotten all about them. General—Ah, Mary, we will forget the years that have passed! And that will be one of the greatest miracles ever wrought in Harley street. -Sketch.

### Pouth's Department.

ON THE STAIRS.

The children with their dolls are out At play upon the stair; 'T is in the quiet afternoo So none disturb them there

The clock upon the landing ticks; The house seems very still, And now and then the shrill wind sighs Between the door and sill.

The children do not heed the clock Nor heed the wind that moans, But quite intent upon their play, They talk in lowered tones. -Katharine Pyle, in Harper's Bazar.

The Balloon and the Bird.

"There is a balloon man going by!" Sure enough there was.

to the front door to see the balloons " Blue ones and red ones! "Just like a great bunch of grapes!"

" See 'em bob in the wind! " Oh, oh! " onging at the balloons.

Uncle Mark was sitting on the porch. He now

" Red," said Ted.

" Two red men," said Uncle Mark to the man. "Oh, no," said Ted, "we don't want both red. They'll get mixed up." "But I want red," persisted Tony.
"Well," said Ted, a little unwillingly, "then

The man loosened from his bunch the strings belonging to a red and a blue balloon.

"Ketch hold keerful, now," he continued, "or they'll get away from ye." "Let me," said Ted. "No-let me," said

Tony. Two small hands were stretched out together to take the strings. And whose fault it was— whether of either or both or of the balloon man Widow-It does not matter. I have changed it can never be told-the string of the red balloon

slipped away.
" Hold on!" screamed Tony. Widow—I have been.
General (aside)—I was right, then. I thought to the divine promises.

But the balloon sailed away until it stopped against the branches of a tall tree, with the string hanging down. Uncle Mark tried to seize it, but

The Brunswick, Boston.

Midow—And you are much older than you it was just beyond his reach.

"I'll go and bring the step ladder," he said. On the way back with it he heard loud cries from the boys. He dropped the ladder and ran

rom the Dervishes. I've got a slug about me low.

Widow (starting)—Good heavens! The horrid with which to build their nests. One pair of the

" Look! Look!" "It's going off with it!"
"You bring that back!"

"Whose balloon is it?" asked uncle Mark.

their hands, until every one about the place cam to look. He meant business, that bird. They followed him as he flew with the string around the side of the house. There, on a ledge just under the eaves of the gable, they could see that he was building a nest. Watching him, they saw him

building a nest. Watering nim, they saw him begin to weave in the string.

"He's welcome to the string if he'd let me have my balloon," whimpered Tony.

"I wouldn't mind a bit if it were mine," said Ted. "It's so comical to see it bobbing in the wind while that little rascal works away!"

"I don't mind," said Tony. "You never had a

"I don't mind," said Tony. "You never had a balloon built into a bird's nest." An hour later the string was much shorter. Before night the balloon was bound down to within a foot or two of the nest. And there it stayed for weeks, probably to the envy of all At last, in a wind storm, it burst, and for the

Vick's Magazine. God dwells alike in beggar and in prince, In lowly roadside weed and stately palm; His image in the earth and sky alike Appeals to us to give due reverence

rest of the summer a little dab of red hung from the nest, which was the last of Tony's balloon.—

To His presence in the lowliest form. -A. Sartoris.

The World Beautiful. Lilian Whiting, in Boston Budget.

Our life must be lived while we wait for the word that shall solve the engina, and the hap, pler, the nobler our life the more vigorous shall it become, and we shall have the more courage, clear sightedness, boldness to seek and desire the truth. . . . We should live as though we were always on the eve of the great revelation, and we should be ready with welcome, with warmest and keenest and fullest, most heartfelt and intimate welcome. And whatever the form it shall take on General—But you married some one else. I the day that it comes to us, the best way of all to couldn't be expected to remember a girl who prepare for its fitting reception is to crave for married some one else. There are so many girls it now, to desire it as lofty, as perfect, as vast, as ling as the soul can conceive. It must needs be more beautiful, glorious and ample than the best of our hopes. For when it differs therefrom or even frustrates them it must of necessity bring something nobler, loftier, nearer to the nature of man, for it will bring us truth. To man, though all that he value go under, the intimate truth of the universe must be wholly, pre-eminently admirable. And though on the day it unveils our meekest desires turn to ashes and float on the wind, still there shall linger within us all we have prepared; and the admirable will enter into our soul, the volume of its waters being as the depth mend for your nerves?
Widow—Oh, the wretch! He has cut me off of the channel that our expectation has fash-

> The degree to which one is enabled to dom inate his own life in the sense of controlling and selecting and grouping its outer events is precisely in proportion to the spiritual power that he has achieved. Nor has this spiritual power any conceivable relation to what is currently known as occultism, or a thing to be attained by any series of prescribed outer actions. There has sprung up a species of literature with explicit directions for "concentration" and "meditation" and one knows not what,—directions to spend certain hours of the day gazing upon a ten-penny nail or something as inconsequential, and a more totally demoralizing and negative series of performances can hardly be imagined. But all this is not even worth denunciation. The only real spiritual power is that of the union of the soul with the divine.

> > Lift up your hearts,

We lift them up unto God. In these lines lie the secret of all that makes for that mental and moral energy whose union is spiritual power. The ques-tion of what happens to one daily and con-General—Then I do ask her. Crane, Mary stantly, as weeks and months go on, is the re most practical question of life. In it is in voi ed all one's personal happiness as well something entirely outside one's own

kinds of divination, omens, prophecies and foreshadowings, with the result of more and more completely separating the individual from his legitimate activities and endeavor and leading him to substitute for spiritual realities a mere false and mirage-like outlook .- and instead of that rational activity and high endeavor that creates events and ncreasingly controls their conditions, there is merely an impatient and restless expectation of something or other that may sud-

denly occur to transform the entire outlook The unforeseen events do occur, and they are the crowning gift and grace and sweet-ness of life. But they are the product, the result, the fine inflorescence of intense spiritual activity, not of stagnation and idleness. ourselves—in other words on their spiritual linens that are made on tailored lines. part, on what is radiant, undying within them. . . . There are those with whom this immortal part absorbs all; these are

like islands that have sprung up in the and 32-inch waist measure. ocean; for they have found immovable an-Ted and Tony rushed chorage whence they issue commands that their destiny must needs obey. . . . Whatly happen is lit up by their inward life. When you love, it is not your love that forms part of your destiny, but the knowl-Two pairs of boys' eyes gazed in an agony of edge of self that you will have found, deep down in your love-this it is that will help you to fashion your life. If you have been got up and came towards the boys.

"When I was a small boy I liked toy balloons."

"I guess all boys do," said Ted, modestly.

"Which color do you want?" he asked, taking

"Which color do you want?" he asked, taking your life be steered to destiny's haven of brightness and peace; by these shall your eyes see more clearly. . . . Let us always remember that nothing befalls us

> comes no adventure but means to our soul the shape of our everyday thoughts. . And none but yourself shall you meet on the highway of fate. . . . Events seem as the watch for the signal we hoist from within." The inner life that is lived,-the life o thought, purpose, aspiration and prayer, dominates and determines the outer life. It creates it. And when one feels helplessly drifting, at the mercy of events, his only safety lies in a more positive and abounding energy; in deeper purpose and a firmer grasp on his work, a higher and diviner

> that is not of the nature of ourselves. There

Home Dressmaking Hints by May Manton.

The Brunswick, Boston.



3792 Shirt Waist,

The shirt waist with the sailor collar is in great demand, and is eminently satisfactory for almost all the season's waisting materials. Without being in the least elaborate, or losing the character of the simple garment the shirt waist should be, it is relieved of too great plainness and becomes available for slightly more formal dress than the more severe sort. The model shown is of taffeta in coral red, with dots of white, and is combined with cream cluny lace and plain red slik edging the collar, but an infinite variety of colors are offered, and suitable materials include soft sliks of many sorts, veiling, albatross, challie and a host of similar fabrics, as well as all the tempting cotton and linen materials.

cotton and linen materials.

To make this waist for a woman of medium size, 3½ yards of material 21 inches wide, 2½ yards 27 inches wide 2 yards 32 inches wide, or 1½ yards 44 inches wide

**OWES EVERYTHING TO RIPANS** 

Many persons who know medicine thoroughly use and recommend

Ripans Tabules. "I was a nurse for more than 18 years and up to nine

onths ago I was troubled with chronic nervousness and indigestion

of the worst character," says a New York City lady. "I tried every-

thing I heard of, tried faithfully, but got discouraged, and sometimes found it difficult to keep up with my business. I had fainting spells, diz-

ziness, blurs before my eyes, stomach sickness and pains all over me, and have even fallen in the street with weakness. I could eat only light food,

had no appetite, lay awake most of the night with nervousness, and

would wake up with a start with a cold sweat all over me. I gave up

nursing I was so ill. My family doctor said it was indigestion. I was

almost crazy. One day some months ago I was riding in a Brooklyn

car and saw Ripans Tabules advertised for indigestion for the small sum

of 5 cents. I had given up all hopes of ever being completely cured,

but I thought I would try them. .I bought ten cents' worth and com-

menced by taking one after each meal and one before retiring. When

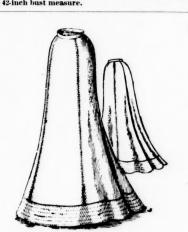
this lot was used up I felt much better. I continued to take the Tab-

ules, however, and gradually grew stronger and heavier. After taking

them for a time longer I reduced the daily quantity, and for the last

six months I never felt better. I can work as of old and feel better than

I have for years and I know it is to Ripans Tabules I owe everything."



3788 Five-gored Skirt.

22 to 32 in. waist The five-gored skirt has the great advantage of ual activity, not of stagnation and idleness.
"It might almost be said that there happens to one only that which they desire," says be and details may require to be changed, but the great advantage of never going out of style. Slight variations there may be and details may require to be changed, but the great advantage of never going out of style. Slight variations there may be and details may require to be changed, but the great advantage of never going out of style. Slight variations there may be and details may require to be changed, but the general cut remains. The model fillustrated is made with stitched seans and includes the latest novelty in the band flounce, that completes the lower edge. The original is of gray satin-faced cloth, but all skirt materials are suitable, cheviot, serge, homespun and that which these events shall become in similar woolen fabrics, as well as the heavy ducks and lines. To cut this skirt for a woman of medium size.



791 Fancy Waist.

32 to 40 in, bust The fitted lining consists of the usual piece The fitted lining consists of the usual pieces and opens at the centre front. The back is faced to give the yoke effect, but the front yoke and plastron are entirely separate, being attached to the right side and hooked over on to the left. The waist proper is tucked at each front edge, and is arranged in gathers at the waist line, the bertha finishing the upper edge. The sleeves embody the latest novelty, and are cut short, with points at the lower edge, to fall over the full cuffs or undersleeves, that, in turn, are finished with straight cuffs, and may be unlined, to allow the wrists to be seen through their meshes when the ma

wrists to be seen through their messes when the material is of a transparent sort.

To cut this waist for a woman of medium size 3½ yards of material 21 inches wide, 2½ yards 32 inches wide, or 1½ yards 44 inches wide will be required with 3½ yards for undersleeves, 1 yard of all-over lacé for the bertha, and one piece of velvet ribbon to trim as illustrated.

The pattern, 3791, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and the pattern was treatment of the pattern, 3791, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and the pattern was treatment.



3790 Fancy Blouse Waist,

The blouse waist not alone holds its place, but apparently gains in favor week by week. It suits the greater number of figures; it is elegant in the truest sense, being entirely simple and is equally well adapted to the odd bodice and the entire costume.

The fitted lining is snug and well shaped and closes

will be required, with I yard I8 inches wide for collar, shield, stock collar.

The pattern, 3782, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 49 and 42-inch bust measure.

at the centre front. The plastron, or vest, is attached to the rightifront and/hooked over on to the left, while the back and fronts are arranged over the lining before the shoulder and under arm seams are closed. The deep collar finishes the neck and fronts while the stack committees the plastron and closes at the centre stock completes the plastron and closes at the centre back. The sleeves are charming. The upper portions are scalloped and fall over the full lace cuffs, which are unlined and transparent and are unlined. re unlined and transparent and are seamed to the ower edge of the lining. At each edge of the fronts are bands of trimming comprised of lace outlined by the dark panne.

To cut this waist for a woman of medium size 32 yards of material 21 inches wide, 3 yards 27 inches wide, 24 yards 44 inches wide, 24 yards 42 inches wide or 13 yards 44 inches wide, with 2 yards of all-over lace 18 inches wide to



6 to 12 years

Bolero. 32 to 49 in. bust. Woman's Waist with Bolero. No. 3835. To be made with or without the fitted lining. The waist is laid in groups of tucks that run to yoke depth and provide soft folds below and closes under

the centre group, the fact being concealed by the full-ness. Between the tucks are applied pointed bands of lace, beneath which the material may be cut away if so desired. The bolero is shaped in most becoming lines, and is deeper at the back, while it becomes scarcely more than a point at the front, while it becomes scarcely more than a point at the front, where it is held by a tiny jeweled frog. The sleeves are novel and effective, tight fitting at the lower portion, where they are made of inserted tucking, but slightly flaring above the cloows, while a soft full frill falls

To make this waist for a woman of medium size, 3 yards 21 inches wide, 2 yards 32 inches wide, or 14 yards 41 inches wide, with 14 yards of all-over lace for bolero, 1 yard of inserted tucking for lower portion of sleeves, 14 yards of insertion will be required The pattern, 3835, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and

Girls' Costume. No 3836. The foundation for the waist is a fitted lining that closes at the centre front. On it are arranged the full front and the waist, which is tucked and joined to a square yoke and finished with a novel and becoming collar. The sleeves include snug upper portions, beneath which the soft, full cuffs make a charming effect. The skirt is slightly circular, with a flounce at the lower edge, and is tucked to form a hip yoke, but is laid in inverted plaits at the back. Both it and the waist are peculiarly adapted to girlish figures and fall in soft folds below the tucks.

64 yards of material 21 Inches wide, 44 yards32 Inches wide or 34 yards 44 Inches wide, will be required, with 1 yard 21 inches wide for chemisette and under-sleeves, 42 yards of insertion and 2 yard of all-over lace for collar to trim, as illustrated The pattern, 3836, is cut in sizes for girls 6, 8, 10 and

To cut this costume for a girl of eight years of age



Woman's Incroyable Cape. No. 3819. If a plainer effect is desired the outer cape can be omitted, the under alone made from either silk or cloth, tailor-stitched, or trimmed as simply or as

cloth, tailor-sittened, or frimmed as simply of as elaborately as one may choose.

To cut this cape for a woman of medium size 2½ yards 21 inches wide or 1½ yards 50 inches wide will be required, with 1½ yards of lace applique, ½ yard of all-over lace, 8 yards ruffling two inches wide, 1 yard 1½ inches wide for revers and 1½ yards chiffon for ties, to trim as illustrated. o trim as illustrated.

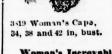
Five-Gored Skirt. No. 3798. The skirt is cut in five gores and fits snugly at the upper portion, flaring freely at the feet. The flounce is straight, but graduated in width, to become deeper

is straight, but graduated in width, to become deeper and form a train at the back, and is sewed to the skirt on the line indicated on the pattern. The original is made with an inverted platt at the back, but the fullness can be arranged in gathers if preferred. To cut this skirt for a woman of medium size, 8½ yards of material 21 inches wide, 8 yards 32 inches, or 5½ yards 44 inches wide will be required.

The pattern, 3798, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inch waist measure.

HOME DRESSMAKING.





The pattern, 3819, is cut in three sizes, large, medium

32 to 40 in. bust.

### The Horse.

Terrill 8. (2.10 1-4).

Our first-page illustration this week is of the chestnut gelding Terrill S. (2.101), one of the best and most consistent campaigners that ever turned for the word in New England. Terrill S. was foaled in 1892, sired by Strathmore 408. His dam is Effle, by Ajax; second dam, Kate C. (dam of Charley Burch, 2.231), by Blue Bull 75; third dam by Bertrand. He was bred by W. T. Newson, Clifford, Ind. He was brought East in his three-year-old form, we understand, by Dr. Kendrick of Worcester, Mass. He was later purchased by George Fales of this city, and George W. Leavitt purchased the gelding from him and raced him the season of 1898. His present owner, C. W. Lasell of Whitinsville, bought him at the opening of the season of 1899.

The notion was prevalent when Leavitt bought Terrill S. that the gelding was soft and wouldn't do to get the money with, as he had won only one first out of ten starts the season of 1897, but Leavitt thought differently. He attributed his lack of success to other causes, and Leavitt proved to the public that his judgment was good by securing seven first moneys with Terrill S. one second, one third and two fourths out of fifteen starts in 1898, and he was up against some of the best and fastest pacers of his year in many of his races.

He has been a steadily improving horse, and last year he was better than ever be-

A brief summary of his racing career might be appropriate here. He started for the first time the season of 1897. Out of ten starts he won one first money, four seconds and one fourth, was behind the money four times, and took a record of 2.201. Seven of these races were over half-mile rings, and it was over a half-mile track at Fall River he made his record

He was a very busy horse the season of 1898. He started fifteen times and was returned seven times a winner, captured one second, one third and two fourth moneys, and was therefore behind the money but four times. Seven of his races were over half-mile rings. He took a record this year

The year 1899 was the first season that he was in Mr. Lasell's hands. He started fifteen times that year and was inside the money in every race. He won six firsts, four seconds, three thirds and two fourths. Eleven of these races were over half-mile

Last year he started twelve times, won ten firsts and two seconds, including a matinee at the meeting of the Gentlemen's Driving Club of Boston, held at Readville, Oct. 24. when to wagon he defeated Will Leyburn and Mazette in 2.11 and 2.11.

During the past two seasons he has won a number of track records and paced many heats right around his record. In 1899 he fifth dam by Lewis Eclipse, a son of imcaptured the half-mile track record for Maine by pacing a heat at Pittsfield in 2.133. Maine by pacing a heat at Pittsfield in 2.132.

The following week at Lewiston Fair he

Mr. Roe success in his enterprise. cut this record to 2.111, and at the same time established a new record for the track. He defeated a great field of horses, including Will Leyburn (2.071), Mazette (2.071), Woodshed (2.091), Marion G. (2.10), Arlington

Last season he again cut a slice off the State of Maine record for half-mile tracks by pacing a heat at Lewiston in 2.101, defeating Ambulator and Emma E.

Terrill S. holds the track record of Worcester, 2.111, which he made last year. He held for a time and we think still holds the track record for Nashua, 2.12½. He also holds the race record for the Rochester (N. H.) track, which is 2.111. He has be-spring. sides the above records equaled a number of other track records.

races were over half-mile rings.

better, and he is clean and smooth today, better, and he is clean and smooth today, without a pimple on him, and as he is still a young horse there is every reason to expect that he will be as good, if not better, this then every here were then every here as the new of Riverside, A. H. Corey of this city and the new of Riverside, A. H. Corey of the new of Riverside, A. H year than ever before. He has shown his ability to beat 2.10 away off, and a record of mostly youngsters. Quite a number of the regiments

graph taken of him at Readville last fall, when he won the wagon race from Will Leyburn and Mazette. Mr. Lasell drove him on Hagan, Frank Slavin, W. S. Hough, Jr., James that occasion, as he has in nearly all his

# The Thoroughbred Cross.

We are pleased to know that there is more general inclination this season among breeders of trotting stock to experiment with the thoroughbred cross than has prevailed since the standard craze swept over seems to us a sure indication of an improvement in speed in the future. No practical the subject of heredity, can find any ground for claiming that the introduction of a carthorse cross has ever improved the speed of any horse, no matter what gait he or she may have adopted. All the improvement in the speed ability of the light-harness horse that has ever been effected has come from the speedy, thoroughbred race horse. Increased ability must come from the same source. Mr. J. H. Roe of Chana, Ill., is one who evidently realizes this fact, as will be seen by the following extract from a private

You will remember that my stallion, Eclipse Golddust, whose dam is thoroughbred, is the third remove from Vermont Morgan through thoroughbred dams. I lately purchased Mary C. thoroughbred), by Lyttleton, dam, Lady Hawkins, by Gilroy, consigned by C. J. Hamlin & Son to the special sale of the Chicago Horse Sale Company, to breed to Eclipse. She is in foal to Rex Americus (2.113). I preferred to rely upo the demonstrated superior sagacity of C. J. Ham-lin rather than my own judgment in the selection of a thoroughbred mare bred in the strongest lines while showing appearance. lines while showing superior trotting action. He produce by Eclipse will be the fourth remove from Vermont Morgan, through strictly tho bred dams. I may live to see the sixth remove

The Messrs. Hamlin state in the sale catalogue that:

Mr. Geers has driven one of Mary C.'s colts a mile in 2.24, a half in 1.10 and a quarter in thirty-four seconds. We have a promising filly and another colt out of her by Rex Americas (2.11\frac{1}{2}).



TERRILL S., 2.10 1-4, BY STRATHMORE 408; DAM, EFFIE, BY AJAX 40.

ne-half mile heats, best three in five

First race-Free-for-all. Purse, \$150.

Orwood, b g (H. Hopkins) .....

Time, 1.06}, 1.103, 1.08}.

Same day-Second race, local. Purse, \$100.

Time, 1.131, 1.121, 1.14, 1.131, 1.13.

Starter, R. S. Tomilson; judges and timers Edward Taylor, J. E. Hungerford and Sidney W

The horse Achamar, that won the free-for-all

would not accept it, as he is going to train and race him this season on the half-mile tracks through New England. This horse will surely

take a mark of 2.12 or better this season, if nothing happens to put him out of training. Mr.

Marsh started him last fall at a number of meet-

of them. He was asked to identify the horse

ings in Connecticut, winning first-money in most

a "ringer," because he showed so much speed.

Mr. Marsh succeeded in getting him straightened out and received his money from the National

Charter Oak track will be in shape for some

fast work" by Tuesday, if we do not get any

2.20 should take place. as Prince Alert, Indiana,

Coneu, Boralma, Searchlight, Island Wilkes Jr.,

Lecco and a great many other good ones are in

condition to reel off a few miles at about a 2.20

Mr. Andy Welch returned from Cincinnati this

Mr. Murray Howe, secretary of the Memphis

Trotting Association, was at Charter Oak Park

Wednesday, looking for entries for the Memphis

The action of the Worcester Driving Park Com-

pany, in selecting out-of-town gentlemen to serve

in the judges' stand at the company's race meet-ings this season, is looked upon by horsemen

generally as a step in the right direction, and should do away with much of the criticism that

as judges at the meetings are A. H. Merrill o

Danvers, who has also been engaged as starter.

William Dalrymple, for so many years connected

with Col. John E. Thayer's Maplehurst Farm at Lancaster, and Scott Locke of New Hampshire,

A year ago the Driving Park Company de

pended upon its own members for judges, and while no breath of suspicion was raised against

their work, there was a very general feeling ex pressed that there would be better satisfaction

all around if men who had no connection with

Driving Park Company was unanimous in favo

the American Horse Breeder, that as mu

care and thought should be taken in the selection

of the judges as is exercised by a racing association in the selection of its starter.

Other tracks belonging to the New England

circuit will do well to adopt a similar plan

Whether unintentionally or not, some of the

tracks in New England half-mile circuit, last year

favored their home drivers and trainers to too

norsemen with strings of horses were not a little

annoyed and vexed at existing conditions and

great an extent. The result was that visiting

an old-time horseman of prominence and reputation.

in the stand last summer. The gentlem have been asked and accepted invitations to act

Yours,

week, and is at Charter Oak Park, overseeing a number of improvements.

nore rain before then, and some miles cle

Trotting Association this winter.

Hartford, Ct., June 1, 1901.

is owned and driven by Mr. James Marsh of New Milford, Ct., and after the race Mr. Marsh was offered \$100 for a half-interest in the animal, but

Following are the summaries:

Achamar, bg (Marsh)...

Hattie, b m (Hopkins)

Yale Boy, br g (Thomas). Walter R., b g (Beeman).

Boardman Boy, ch g (Northrop)

nation of blood lines to become world's cham pion trotters. Lyttleton, the sire of Mary was by imported Leamington. His dam, Fanny Holton, was by the re-nowned Lexington, the best son of the famous old race winner Boston. The second dam of Lyttleton was Nantura, by Brawner's Eclipse, and Brawner's

Eclipse was by the noted four-mile race winner American Eclipse, out of a daughter of John Henry, a son of Sir Archy, and so on down through the celebrated mares imported Obscurity, imported Figure, to the distinguished Slamerkin, by imported Wild-aire, and out of the famous imported Cub pacer led the first division of speed wagons, which mare. The third dam of Lyttleton was by Bertrand, a distinguished son of Sir Archy.

The dam of Mary C. was Lady Hawkins by Gilroy, and Gilroy was by Lexington. out of Magnolia, by imported Glencoe. Lady Hawkins' dam was by imported Bonnie Scotland, her second dam by imported Glencoe, her third dam by Bertrand, her fourth dam by Turpin's Florizell (he by Ball's Florizel, the son of imported Diomed, that got the dam of old Boston), and her ported Diomed. The Messrs. Hamlin truly

### Providence Notes.

To use a slang expression, "a whole lot " has happened since I wrote you last. First of all was the dispersal sale at the Narragansett Park track of light-harness horses. The sale lasted two days, Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons. Both were disagreeable days, cold and bleak, and this ecounts for the lack of the crowd figured upon by he management. Still it was a good-sized crowd all things considered. During the two days thirtysix head were sold, twenty-four on the first and twelve on the second day. The prices I thought were good, and the whole event averaged well, and may lead to an annual sale at the track each

The majority were youngsters from the Woodstepped in 2.12 or better, and nine of his cases were over half-mile rings.

Mr. Lasell has driven him in nearly all his cases.

Mr. Lasell has driven him in nearly all his cases.

The average per head for the first day was as not so good, off their events. The season has been the worst known in this section, and causes the old-timer to be consulted as to whether it ever happened of the sale. The president of the Auction Pitch query. To briefly summarize he has started in fiftytwo races, won twenty-four of them, and has
been behind the money but eight times. He
Slavin, who owns the mare Nancy, by Debut,
showing may well in training bought the
Started in fiftyStarted in fi has seventy heats to his credit in 2.25 or which is showing up well in training, bought the stallion Kyrat.

and the state of t horse to drive and rate, and will fight it out the finish.

Mr. Lasell himself says of him: "I never expect to own another horse his equal from a racing standpoint, everything considered," and this is saying a good deal, for Mr. Lasell has owned many good ones, and he knows what a good horse is.

Our illustration this week is from a photograph to the good horse is.

Our illustration this week is from a photograph to the good horse is.

Our illustration this week is from a photograph to the good horse is.

Says L. Goff William Parker, Billy Sheldon. Fred Clark, W. A. H. Comstock, James H. Hagan, Frank Slavin, W. S. Hough, Jr., James Freeman, John Paine and quite a number of

driving association met, and it was a well-attended meeting, as all were present with but two exceptions. Charles Hall presided, and the comexceptions. Charles Han presided, and the committee got down to work at once. The date of the first matinee was set for Thursday afternoon, June 24, at Narragansett Park. A committee of June 24, at Narragansett Park. A committee of P. from start to finish, as she was never in danger. the country some twenty years ago. This kins and secure the track and grounds for that

It was unanimously voted to adopt the rules o breeder, in fact, no theorist who has studied the Cleveland Driving Club, and therefore ribbons will be given, also some cups to be raced for barred.

> I might add that the interest in the matinee racing in this section is strong and the local owners are anxious for the events to take placeat once. The decision case has much to do with the enthusiasm. The entries will be made and the committee, with aid from an expert in the matter, will make up the classes according to the entries. Two races were decided upon, a novelty and a time race, the latter to be won by the man who drives the nearest to 2.55. Last season we had a threeminute race and Tom Carpenter won it. In talk ing with uncle Tom last week about the race, he aid that if one was held this year the boys would stick to him like flies around molasses, but I guess it would only make more fun. The entries close on the twenty-first of this month, and I expect to see a large number of horses. If the race are successful we will have them as a regular

The old saying, that numbers do not always count, was verified by the second annual speed-way parade of the Providence Driving Associa-tion which took place on Memorial Day. It was a decided success, and the soreheads who re-mained at home must be disappointed. All kinds Florizel, b g (Swain)... of things were predicted by the crowd which lies avors to thre back and endeavors to throw mud. The parade ardson; clerk, E. C. St. John. went off as was planned, and there was not a Secretary George Demming hitch. The horses got away at the first score, and while the number of paraders was not as and while the number of paraders was not as provements since last season, so that trainers large as last season, the showing made was bet-pronounce it one of the best half-mile tracks in

mile in 2.24, a half in 1.10 and a quarter in thirtyfour seconds. We have a promising filly and
another colt out of her by Rex Americas (2.11½).

Mary C. is a good individual, has good
trotting action and is richly bred.

If the filly by Rex Americas (2.11½) out of
Mary C. is a good individual we should prize
her very highly as a brood mare to breed to
such a horse as Dare Devil (2.09). The foals
in our judgment would have the right combi-

were two classes on the card, and the races were playing I rode down to the other side of the park, and watched the marshals and aides form the di-

Colonel Warfield and a set of military men did the work and did it well. No confusion or trouble. Went off like a piece of machinery. In the whole parade there was not one number out of place, and it was the first time I ever saw a parade like it. I missed several of the regulars in line, namely, Fred Horton, Eck Perkins, James Hagan and others. Colonel Goff drove Idols Eye hooked to a speeding wagon, and the Colonel looked at home handling the ribbons. James Bashford was next in line with Mary S. (2.151). The best ooking stepper in line in my opinion was Tobias was the second consecutive year for Mr. Burke to have the honor. Had prizes been awarded, Alhambra would have won.

William Draper was up behind Alcinta (2.11½) and the mare looked her best hooked to a speeding wagon. S. L. Tingley drove his favorite gray trotter, Tom Leary (2.17½). Tom Carpenter drove Harold C. and W. B. Carpenter Marion Wilkes. Among other familiar faces I saw was W. A. H. tock driving a pair, Getaway and Belasco; . Perry Carpenter behind Victor (2.27), Sam Darling with I. R. (2.264), W. S. Hough, Jr., with Miss Howe, Byron Wells with Civil Service, C. H. Weaver with Georgia Artus, George Rice with

Nate Young was the star attraction in the third livision, which consisted of pairs. He had Ella K. (2.24) and Iodine hooked to a natty one-man top buggy. His son Fred drove Goldgetter (2.24) and an Allerton colt. A novelty in the parade was a three-wheeled speeding wagon in which L. L. Fales sat behind a white stepper. The parade was a success, and the kickers will have to find something else to find fault with. I have mailed you a programme which is rather an elaborate affair. The parade committee who arranged the event consists of Frank H. Jackson, chairman, Arthur H. Smith, secretary, Byron W. Wells, William M. Bush, C. H. Weaver, W. A. H. Grant and J. H. Collingwood. The banquet in the evening was sent to the stables during the earlier part of the week. The trainers at Narragansett Park are kicking

against the weather. There is not a horse in this section which is able to get into condition for the early meetings at the half-mile rings, and f other track records.

Seventeen of his heats last year were majority of colts were the get of Debut (2.24). I see where the managers of the New England unless we have some warm and settled weather stepped in 2.12 or better, and nine of his The average per head for the first day was nearly associations which give early meetings will call

gramme. They wanted one sent to them free of I expected some to howl, but a few squealed who surprised me. I did not think they were so small. I rather think we have too many what-do-we-get for our \$2 in our association. A good weeding out would be appreciated by the real people. Some persons want the earth, and real people. Some persons want the earth, and then would howl for the moon. Well, we can't all get both. "STROLLER."

# Hartford Horse News.

The first race meeting this season took place at Moore Park, Windsor, Ct., Saturday atternoon and about five hundred people were on hand to witness the sport. There were two classes on witness the sport. There were two classes on the card, a 2.30 pace and a 2.35 trot. The first race called was the 2.30 pace and six borses came into line with the position taken for so long by race called was the 2,30 pace, and six horses came out for the word. Wayne Wilton was picked to win, but was never dangerous. The best he could do was to save his entrance by winning fourth money. Verlains, a bay pacer, who is Mike Conlin's stable this season, had no trouble landing first money, and was never headed after he took the word in the first heat.

In the 2.35 trot, five horses came to the wire for the word, with Helen P. the favorite. There was a long delay in scoring, which was caused by the bad acting of Florizel and Mambrino Girl. P. from start to finish, as she was never in danger after taking the word in the first heat. Helen P. is in Mike Conlin's care, and will be raced on the half-mile tracks this summer through the New after taking the word in the first heat. Helen P. is in Mike Conlin's care, and will be raced on the

There was some good racing in the 2.35 trot for second money, between Hoosier Prince and Janice Meredith. Hoosier Prince finished second the first heat, but could not stand the pace after that, and Harry Brusle landed second money with Janice Meredith, owned by president O. H. that, and Harry Brusle lan Thrall of the Gentlemen's Driving Club. She is a handsome dark chestnut mare, and with a little training will make some of the "crackerjacks" step to beat her. Mr. Thrall will use her for matinee racing this sumn

SUMMARIES. Hartford, Ct., First race, 2.30 pace. Purse, 2.32 " 2.32 " " " " "

Verlains, b g (Conlin).... Frank R. H., b g (Swain) 2 2 2 2 2.18 Class, trot or pace.

Wayne Wilton, br h (Risk) 3 4 3 2.46 " " Bucko, br g (Brusle). Time, 1.12\frac{1}{2}, 1.11\frac{1}{2}, 1.10\frac{1}{2}.

Same day—Second race, 2.35 trot. Purse, \$100. 

The judges were W. A. Foley, I. B. Davis a Dr. F. A. Ingram; timers, Captain Cotter, Dr. Ingram and W. A. Foley; starter, Harry Rich-

Time, 1.151, 1.151, 1.174.

Secretary George Demming had the track in splendid shape, and has made a number of im-

The New England circuit, by the way, begins racing next week with the meeting at Waterbury, Ct., entries for which closed on the day of publication of the AMERICAN HOBSE BREEDER. Worcester will come last in the circuit the first time around, so it will be after the Fourth of July pefore Greendale track entertains the circuit chasers. Waterbury asked for the first meeting, and reports that reach Worcester from Water bury are to the effect that the opening meeting there will be well attended. Several Worcester horsemen have made up a party to be in Water-bury during the week's racing, but conditions at the local track have been so backward this spring that very few horses are likely to be shipped to the meeting from Greendale.

There has been marked increase in activity at There has been marked increase in activity at Greendale, however, during the past two weeks. The trainers have already arrived with their strings, and slow working-out miles are the order. The fastest time made to date are quarters in 34 and 35 seconds, and full miles around 2.35. The track itself is going to be very fast this season, and with increased stall accommodations visiting. and with increased stall accommodations visiting porsemen are bound to be pleasantly surprised when they bring their strings to Worcester for the July meeting. Last year was the first of the new track, and new tracks are never fast nor rid of them the by wholly satisfactory. The work Seth Griffin put medicine to take.

while none withdrew their horses, they did say unkind things about the judging. In securing was done under his supervision this special was done under his supervision this special was done under his supervision that the proverbial parlor contains the containing the same was a second with the proverbial parlor containing the same was a second with the proverbial parlor containing the same was a second with the proverbial parlor containing the same was a second with the proverbial parlor containing the same was a second with the s

Mr. Merrill to serve as starter, no renection is meant upon Mr. George W. Hayt of Elmira, N. Y., who was the starter last year. Mr. Hayt's starting was eminently satisfactory, he being an adept at getting off his fields well together and preventing much of the tedious scoring that too often mars the racing game.

Worcester horsemen were much is worked to work the weak begins in the provention in the prove Worcester, for she was driven on the J. Quinn during the time he had W. possession. It was a big surprise learn that Hall had got into troub! racing horse was ever apparently

racing horse was ever apparently Maggie B.

The brood mare Myrtle G., owned in Goodman of North Dana, was bred in John W. Knibbs' stallion Gov. Be Myrtle G. before the end of the seaso have a place in the brood-mare list. I produce, a five-year-old, is showing ter time than 2.30 thus early over the track, while a full sister, Belle G raced to a trotting record of 2.121, a public mile at the pace in 2.194, a light produced six foals, five of altogether produced six foals, five of them from raced to a towning a public mile at the pace in 2.194, altogether produced six foals, live e by Gov. Benton. All of them from oldest, showed great speed. The considered by Mr. Goodman as the lot, jumped over an embankment ercised a short time ago, breaking necessitated the animal's destruct.

Worcester, Mass., June 3, 1901

Don't you believe that German Peat M icat and healthy horse bedding B. Barrett, 45 North Market street Humors feed on humors-the

rid of them the better-Hood Sarsan

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# \$5100. \$5100. was brought out in consequence of the work seen CONCORD, N. H., STATE FAIR

August 27, 28, 29, 30, 1901.

The Speed Card will contain the following \$500 Stakes:

No. 1, The Granite State, 2.10 pace. | No. 3, The Eagle Hotel, 2.18 pace. No. 2, The Capital City, 2.14 pace. No. 4, The Gov. Rollins, 2.27 pace. No. 5, The Mayor Sargent, 2.21 trot.

And the following Purses:

2.18 trot, \$400; 2.24 trot, \$400; 2.27 trot, \$400; 2.35 trot, \$300; 2.21 pace, \$400; .24 pace, \$400; 2.35 pace, \$300.

Five per cent, to enter, name and start, with five per cent, additional from winners. Payments had races due as follows: June 12, 87; July 12, 88; Aug. 12, 810, when horses must be named.

Entries for puress close Aug. 16.
CONDITIONS—National Trotting Association Rules will govern, except that hoppies will be drose Money divided 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. Right reserved to declare off and refund payments in proceed which does not fill satisfactorily. Make entries to

N. J. BACHELDER, Secretary, Concord, N. 11.

New stables, splendid track, liberal management and a glad hand for horsemen. Those who were left last very will say there is no better place in the country to race them the to noved State Eur. New stables, splendid track, liberal management and a glad hand for horsemen. Thos last year will say there is no better place in the country to race than the toncord State Fair

# \$6800.

One-Half Mile Tracks. KENT COUNTY PARK, | WOONSOCKET PARK CO. |

HILLSGROVE, R. I. JUNE 18, 19, 20, 1901. Tuesday, June 18. 3.00 Class, trot or pace... 2.35 " " " " Wednesday, June 19. Thursday, June 30 Entries close June 12.
JOHN H. COLLINGWOOD, Secretary,
Hillsgrove, R. I.,
or 107 Friendship St, Providence, R. I.

WOONSOCKET, R. I. JUNE 24, 25, 26, 1901. First Day, June 24. Second Day, June 25.

Third Day, June 26. ries close Monday, June 17. W. R. DARLEY, Sec'y, ment House, Woonsocket, R. I. National Association Rules to, Govern.

PHENIX, R. I. JULY 2, 3, 4, 1901. Tuesday, July 2. Wednesday, July 3 trot or pace...

CONDITIONS FOR HILLSGROVE AND PHENIX—Entrance fee 10 per cent. of purse. No conditional entries received. Mo harness. Purses divided 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. Winners to receive one money only. Right reserved to change order of programme and to 

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